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† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer ..	23rd ,,
B.M.L. ARABIA	3000	J. L. Parfitt ...	30th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny.....	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th ,,
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer ...	20th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7592	W. B. Andrews	27th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny ...	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5227	C. Gadd	10th ,,
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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
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IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Sept. 1898.

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VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	10th Aug. 1898.

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TO MARSEILLES DIRECT

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchatean	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	X	27th Sep., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	28th July.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

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S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 14th July, 1898.

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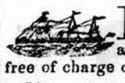

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SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents, THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

SOFT-FRONTED SHIRTS.—Blues, White, and Pink. Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24.—ASQUITH and LORD, Shirt Specialists, Apollo Street.

SELLING OFF!!! SHEET MUSIC, at Annas 15 per dozen Assorted Pieces, during our CLEARANCE SALE, hundreds of useful and Fancy Novelties going quite Cheap at SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Handsome Keyless STOP WATCH, with centre seconds hand for Timing Races, guaranteed accurate time-keeper, nearly new, Rs. 20. Apply W. WEBSTER, 10 Hare Street, Calcutta.

PRINCESS LIQUEUR WHISKY.—The most delicious WHISKY ever imported to India. Rs. 20 per dozen. Rs. 28 for 3 dozen and upwards. From Messrs. D. BYRAMJEE, F. & Co., Mody Bay, Goa Street Bombay.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SPECIAL PILLS FOR LADIES.—There is not a Medicine found to equal these, for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system, these PILLS succeeds well after failure of other Remedies.—FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists, &c., 34, Meadow Street, Fort,

PHOSPHOSIC Dial Watches, Keyless, which can be seen in the dark in Real Nickel Silver cases, Rs. 25, and Silver cases, Rs. 35, guaranteed 5 years.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITS Printed on Opals and Artistically finished in Black and White or Water Colours, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay. Hydraulic Lift always available.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana. Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

EK DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds.—For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 10 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwala's and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co's Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English on Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW,—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., are now SHOWING the Latest Novelties in Continental and English Ornaments and Fancy Furnishing Goods, Lamps and Lamp-shades, etc., etc.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5: with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RECEIVED Musical Boxes (English and Native), with Dancing Girls, Drum and Bells of all kinds, playing five minutes to one hour, with single and double barrels, Rs. 25 to Rs. 1,500.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERE
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
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RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATION IN TIMINGS OF THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS.

ON and from FRIDAY, the 15th instant, the TIMINGS of the Up Through Passenger Trains, including the Mail, will be slightly altered. Full particulars may be obtained from the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at all stations.

C. CROMMLIN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 13th July, 1898.

OWNERS are so reminded that 1st ENTRIES for the POONA RACES and 2nd ENTRIES for the POONA SUMMER SKY RACES CLOSE at POONA on 15th instant.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.—From 1st proximo, INTEREST on DEPOSITS will be allowed at the Rate of THREE PER CENT per Annum.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th July, 1898.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION
OF
WESTERN INDIA.

Registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, as an Association not for Profit.

BUILDING PROSPECTUS.

Issue of Rs. 50,000 6 per cent. Debentures of Rs. 50 each payable 1st July, 1913.

TRUSTEES OF THE ASSOCIATION:
Rev. ISAAC F. ROW.
W. J. GEORGE, Esq.
M. T. CARROLL, Esq.
EDS. F. UNDERWOOD, Esq., M. D.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL:
Rev. ISAAC F. ROW.

BANKERS:
Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
53, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS:
DAVID GOSTLING, Esq., F. R. I. B. A.
JOHN STANLEY-SMITH, Esq.
ALFRED SPILLING, Esq.

WITH the object of promoting social and intellectual intercourse amongst the members of the Association and attracting more members, and thus indirectly furthering the benevolent objects of the Association, it is proposed by the Association to erect a building and lay out a recreation-ground on specially selected plots of ground in a charming and healthy locality near the Apollo Bunder, commanding a magnificent view of the harbour.

THE LAND.—The land will be leased from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in two separate plots situate at the corner of Merewether and Mandlik Roads, each plot admeasuring 444 1-2 square yards.

THE BUILDING.—The building will be erected on the corner plot No. 5, and will consist of a ground floor and three upper storeys, and is approximately estimated to cost from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000.

THE RECREATION-GROUND.—Plot No. 14 will be reserved for tennis and other recreation purposes.

THE RENTS.—The rents to be realized, based upon actual monthly rents received for similar buildings in this locality, will amount to Rs. 410 per mensem nett, or Rs. 4,920 per year, i.e., on Rs. 50,000 the interest would be about 9 1-2 per cent., and on Rs. 60,000 the interest would be about 8 per cent. making it a very profitable investment.

THE DEBENTURE SCHEME.—To enable the Association to successfully carry out this scheme, it is proposed to float a debenture loan of Rs. 50,000 in 1,000 debentures of Rs. 50 each. The calls to be made in Rs. 5 monthly instalments, starting from the month the foundations of the buildings are laid.

INTEREST.—Interest at 6 per cent. is guaranteed to all debenture-holders by the Association. Such interest to be reckoned from the month the building is completed, which will be in about one year's time from the starting of the foundations.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is guaranteed to all debenture-holders during the time the building is under construction.

PAYING OFF DEBENTURES.—The debentures will be paid off in 15 years, and for this purpose 67 debenture bonds will be called in every year.

REVENUE.—The present revenue of the Association is derived from the monthly subscriptions of members and donations.

The fund in hand amounts to Rs. 15,000, which will be devoted as a loan towards the erection of the said building. The plots of land and the building will be mortgaged to the Trustees for Debenture Holders for the purpose of securing the interests of the debenture-holders.

Forms of Application for Debentures are obtainable from Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Bankers and Agents, 8, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Ronth Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
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JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
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DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
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J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
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ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
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J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
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W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz. for India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes

Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD
CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star. PINK .....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars

OF ALL DEALER

Sold Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.:—

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurv Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores,
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs,
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scurvy,
Cures Ulcers,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Transiation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my liver I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD,
"45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... " 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager Bombay Branch.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Yamalave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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THE FUNDS

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

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PAID UP CAPIAL ..... ,, 9,000 000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 6,000,000

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SUPERIOR TEAS

FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAMPORE TEA GARDENS.

	Rs. a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE .....Nett per lb.	1 0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I ..... ,,	0 15
Do. No. II ..... ,,	0 14
Do. No. III ..... ,,	0 12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE ..... ,,	0 12
PEKOE DUST ..... ,,	0 10
PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... ,,	0 8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. lbs. 10 per cwt.

FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.

Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.

Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS
16, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

A WORD TO MOTHERS ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the *Housewife Annual*, 1896-7.

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.*

"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

Neave's Food

OVER SEVENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.

Best & Cheapest.

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College, Gymnasium) in Weseal, Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £75 per year

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. | 1 bon.	1,292 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 | 15,000	100	100 | 75	10 p.c.	117
EXCHANGE BANKS.				Rs.	
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£294
Hongkong and Shaughai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300
RAILWAY COMPAINES.					
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	..	5 pr. ct.	2,600
B. B. and C. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	do.	200
Ahmedabad Pranjej Ry.	...	500	...	4 pr. ct.	575xd
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	..	20)	...	4 pr. ct.	197 1-2

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad adv	700	1,000	000	Nil	75
Ahmed ...	1,500	1,100	all	...	450
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	43
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	575
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	575
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,790
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	670
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	880
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	650
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	470
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,800	dvd Rs.50	900
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	485
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun ills	1,000	1,008	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	525
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	590
Hindustan Spinning & Weaving Co.	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	540
Hindu Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	205
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	750
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh Khangaum Manfg. Co.	750	1,500	900	dvd Rs.30	800
Khatao Manufacturing Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Kohinoor Mills	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	222
Lord Reay Mfg. Co.	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Madhavdas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	990
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,475
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,480	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75	2,282 1-2
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	95
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.55	1975
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	... s. 20	340
Oriental Manufacturing and Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs.20	295
Queen Mills	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1 150
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	755
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	770
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	2,025
Southern India	760	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs.50	690
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	15	285
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	335
Standard Mills Co.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	25
Star of India	1,600	500	500	15	295xd
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	635
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15	500
Union Mills Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Venishanker Lukhmishunker Mill Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Victoria Mills	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	640
Wadia Mills	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	250
	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	...

MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	205
Back Bay Boats	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	dvd 2½	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,700
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,445
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50	1,175
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	232½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p ct	300
Empire of India Life Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	53
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kamp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kirrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	18
Maroka & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	165
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	125
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	500	1,000	dvd Rs20	465
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	1-28
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	800	60	1,080
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		151
Telephone Co.	9,300	251	100	dvd Rs11	32

PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg. Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broula Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	105
Borosch City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	14	175
Colaba	500	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Cotton India	500	1,380	1,380	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
English Press and Manfg. ort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
French	150	8,500	500	'25+80	350
Harr y and Sabapathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	490
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Kanagamma	700	100	100	dvd Rs10	110
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	240	450	450	Rs 40	456
Mahim Sapure Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mercantile	200	500	500	53	70
Mofussil Co.	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Munmar M	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	336
New Benar	100	250	all	15	220
New Indian	1,00	500	500	dvd Rs45	575
Prince of Wales, Sabapathy (Bellary)	1,00 80	125	125	dvd 16½	167½
Sassoon	300	500	500	30	385
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	12,000	1,000	200	2,200
Sind	400	12,000	750	50	490
Surat Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	-	000	000	10 dvd Rs60	1,115

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY,

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 9-6m., 8-11a. Low water, 1-39m., 2-39a.

Wilson Philological Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan on the origin of the Marathi language, University Hall, 5-15 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer s. s. Lawada entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamer Mohammudi, yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 p.m. Colours. White,—Lock, Graham, Fischer, and Thesiger. Fairclough, Strick, Savile and Benson. 5-51 p.m. pick up game.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CYCLING CLUB.—The Fancy Dress Dance of this Club which was to have taken place in the Town Hall on Friday the 15th inst., is unavoidably postponed.

SOCIAL REFORM.—Mr. Fakirchand Premchund J. P., will deliver a lecture on Social Reform at 7-30 p.m., in the hall of the Mangrol Jain Sabha, when Mr. Gulabchand Motichand Damnia, High Court Solicitor, will preside.

ROBBED WHILE INTOXICATED.—Putlee, a woman, residing at Koombarwada, has reported to the Police that while she was lying drunk in her room on Tuesday last, a gold and pearl nosering of the value of Rs. 50 was stolen from her nose.

A MENDICAN. Rs. 157 WORTH OF ORNAMENTS.—Jumnee, a mendicant woman, residing in the compound of the Mahaluxmee Temple, has reported to the Police that during her absence from home on Monday last, some person or persons entered her room, the door of which she had left open, and stole gold and silver ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 157.

GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice match, this evening, to commence at 5-30 sharp. Colours v. White.—Colours.—Full Back.—Kemp; 3-4 Backs Kelly, Allen, Skene, Richards; 1-2 Backs—Spencer, Greene; Forwards—Moore, Edie, Hart, Cooper, Selkirk, Pickering, Pruine, Monaham. White—Full Back—Bidolwell; 3-4 Backs—Vines, Thornton, Gray, Humphrey; 1-2 Backs—Williamson, Murray; Forwards—Thomas Wood, Turner Farewell, Brackenbury, Wray, Brewin, Stavrides.

THEFT AT DONGREE STREET.—Mr. Nesserwanji Nowroji, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Bhesania and Co., Commission Agents, &c., at Dongree Street, has reported to the Police that sometime between the hours of 6-30 and 10 p.m. on the night of the 11th instant, Rs 438 in cash were stolen from a box in the godown. The theft is belived to have been committed by a certain person, at present unkown, concealing himself in the premises at closing time. The stolen money was kept in a particular box, which only was found broken open, several other boxes in the place, being left in tact.

UNTRUSTWORTHY COOLIE.—Mr. A. Gayzara, residing at De Lisle Road, arrived in Bombay from London on Saturday last and left his boxes in the Prince's Dock. At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the same day, he engaged two coolies to carry his boxes from the dock to his residence at De Lisle Road. One of the coolies reached the destination but the other did not turn up. When asked by Mr. Gayzare as to the whereabouts of the missing coolie, the man replied that he was resting on the road and would soon arrive. The complainant sent his man back to look for him but he too did not turn up, nor did the coolie with the box anrive. The box contained clothing of the value of Rs. 340.

SUICIDE THROUGH ILLNESS—Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Matoonga, regarding the death of Bala Bhiva, a barber, aged twenty-five years, residing with his brother, in a hut near the Matoonga Railway Station. Deceased had been, for the last twelve months, suffering from fever and cough and being unable to work, was supported by his brother. He was told to go to his native country but refused to do so, saying he was tired of life and preferred death to living. On Monday, afternoon his brother went out leaving deceased at home when he returned at 8 o'clock in the evening, he found deceased missing from home. He searched for him, but failing to find him anywhere, gave information to the Police on the following morning. Divers were sent into a small pond near the house and the body of deceased was recovered. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

DESECRATING A HINDU TEMPLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Okeeffe charged Mahomed Hoosein and Shaik Lal Shaik Ibrahim, both Mahomedans, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with damaging and defiling a place of worship, intending thereby to insult the religious feelings of Hindus. The two accused one of whom is a tinman and the other unemployed, while passing along the Soopari Baugh Road, on Monday evening, entered a Hindu temple. The second accused told No. 1 to throw down the idol and see if it would speak. The first accused did so, and both the Mahomedans ran out of the temple. They were observed by two Hindus residing in the neighbourhood, who gave chase and arrested the accused at a short distance from the temple and made them over to the Police. Both the accused pleaded drunkenness. His worship sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each, or in default to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BRUTAL ATTACK ON A WIFE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sonoo Govind, a Hindu mill-hand and his father Govind Bapoo, were charged at the instance of Constable Todman, with wrongfully confining and restraining a woman named Gunga, the wife of the first accused Sonoo. It appeared that the complainant and her husband were residing together at Haines Road, until about a few days ago, when Gunga in consequence of the repeated ill treatment of her husband Sonoo, left his protection and went to reside in a house at Kandawady. On Sunday evening last, complainant was passing along the house of her husband, when the two accused rushed out, caught hold of her and dragged her in. They then secured her with a piece of rope to a bamboo and cut off the hair on her head, and having thus disfigured her for disobedience, allowed her to leave the place. The woman reported the matter to the Police, who arrested the accused in their house on the same evening. The accused admitted the charge but pleaded in extenuation that as she had left the house without any cause and against the will of her husband, they were justified in punishing her in the way they did. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and fined them Rs. 50 each.

JASHAN FESTIVITY OF PARSEE ELPHINSTONIANS.—The annual Jashan festivity of the Parsee Elphinstonians was held last Monday, at the Alibless Bagh, when there was a large assemblage of the Parsee graduates and under-graduates of the Elphinstone College. Conspicuous among the events of the day was the impressive sermon delivered by Shams-ul-ulma Ervad Jivanji Jamshedji Modi on Friendship and Brotherhood. Proving by various passages from the Parsee scriptures the great necessity for a close brotherhood between all the sons of the same alma mater, he concluded by exhorting the Elphinstonians to stand by and co-operate cordially with one another and to scorn "the miserable aims that end with self" so as to prove themselves worthy of the great institution which bears the name of one of the greatest Anglo-Indian statesman—Monstuart Elphinstone. Mr. K. R. Kama having pointed out the necessity of tolerance for sustaining brotherly feelings among Elphinstonians, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the learned Ervad on the motion of Mr. D. D. Kapadia, late Fellow of the College. Among the toasts proposed at the table was that of the college and its learned Principal and Professors. Mr. R. P. Masani, in submitting the toast, said that the best thanks of the Elphinstonians were due to Principal Hathornthwaite for the keen interest he took in, and the hearty support he lent to such beneficial gatherings.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th July, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m, 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ..... inches	29·667
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	76·8
Relative humidity of Air	·825
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	84·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·7
General Directions of wind	WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	433
Fall of Rain	0·15
Total fall during month	3·24
" year	30·78
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th July	1·22

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

IN 1837, a bank in the county town of Bucks suspended payment. After a delay of sixty-one years the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy has issued a notice dated May 31st last, declaring a second and final dividend of 1 3-4d. in the pound on the estate. No doubt the majority of the original creditors, if not all, are dead. A sum of 2s. 1d. is due to one local firm, and in the course of the sixty years the number of persons entitled to participate in the estate by heirship has in the ordinary course of nature increased to such an extent that the sum receivable by each person would be less than a farthing!

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE S.S. GANGES.

THE MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE Marine Court appointed by Government to inquire into the circumstances attending the destruction by fire of the s. s. Ganges belonging to the P. and O. Co., in the Bombay harbour, on the 1st instant, resumed its inquiry, yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, presided, and he was assisted by Captain K. Macaulay, of the Marine Survey, and Captain W. Pierce, Commander of the s. s. Werneth Hall, as assessors. Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, conducted the inquiry on behalf of the Government, and Mr. Acworth, Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the P. and O. Company.

EVIDENCE OF THE SHIP'S CARPENTER.

John McIlhagga, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was the carpenter of the Ganges. Everything was right and proper with the pumps that night. He turned in at 10 p. m. He heard the quartermaster, Carl Holm, speaking to the baker that he smelt fire. He got up and went forward in the spardeck. He saw flames in the joiner's cabin the one next to witness's one. Flames were issuing from the coal-shoot. A plate had been taken off the shoot in the joiner's cabin. The joiner was sleeping aft. Witness then went to the hose-locker on the hurricane deck on the starboard side. The best hose was in that locker. He threw the hose down on the spardeck, and then had to get aft on account of the flames and smoke being overpowering. There were two connections with the steam Pumps forward on the spar-deck and two aft; two on the hurricane deck and two on the main deck. The connections on the spar and hurricane decks were used daily for washing the ship. He could not get forward and connect the hose on the spar deck on account of the fire. To connect the hose the cap was taken off the standpipes and then the hose was fitted. The caps were on aft. The Downton pumps were working all night. When witness got aft he assisted in the working of the Downton pumps under the orders of Mr. Lee, the chief officer, and he continued to work at them. He always passed the joiner's cabin, when he had to get ready the hose. Witness passed it that evening at half past seven, but he noticed nothing unusual then. The door was open. He was not down along the port side that evening. He sounded five-bells from the second saloon to the first saloon aft.

Examined by court, witness said there was a lot of flames coming out of the coal shoot when he passed the joiner's cabin.

Mr. T. C. Davidson, Engineer, attached to the P. and O. s.s Egypt, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said on June 30 he was not attached to any ship, but was doing duty on board the Ganges on which he slept that night. He was working in one of the Tangye's pump. He occupied a cabin on the port side of the ship—about No. 62-63. The third engineer occupied the next cabin aft. Mr. Richards, another staff engineer, occupied cabin No 66. He turned in about 10 o'clock just before the lights were turned off. He and the third engineer were chatting in Richards' cabin. There were several other officers. They separated at the warning, it was just before the lights were lowered. On hearing the fire-bell he came out of his cabin and saw the sixth engineer. Mr. Brad ford, who had just come into the port-alley-way from the starboard side. He said something about the other staff engineer, whom witness went forward to call. The fire-bell had woke him up.

THE FLAMES WERE ALMOST OVERLAPPING HIS CABIN DOOR.

They came aft from forward. Further forward there was a mass of flames. They had made further head way and extended along the spar-deck, then along the main-deck. While he was calling Richards he heard a wail coming from forward that cabin. The cabins forward were all ablaze. Witness had been on the Ganges for two days and was a complete stranger to the ship. He then went aft and when the order was given he went down to the tender. He had no station to go to. After he went on the tender he learnt that the stewardess had been occupying a cabin on the port side. The flames must have extended to her cabin at the time the fire-bell rang. Had he known that the stewardess was in her cabin he could not have got there to render her assistance. Nobody was smoking in Richards' Cabin when witness was there. There was nothing unusual on board when he turned in.

Carl Holm, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was a quartermaster in the s. s. Ganges and had been in P. and O. s's. service for three months. He was given the articles as an A. B. His watch was from midnight to 4 a.m. on July 1. He relieved Holland, who passed on the orders to him to go the rounds every hour and if the Egypt (the mail steamer) arrived to report it to the third officer. He made his first round at half past twelve. He struck the bell every half hour. In making his rounds he started from the first saloon and went along the port deck to the main deck; then he went forward on to the spardeck and came aft along the starboard alley way. He did not go to the forecastle nor along the starboard side of the main deck or on the port side of the spar-deck. He noticed nothing unusual. He went round at 1-30, along the spar-deck port alley way, then aft by the starboard alley way on the spar deck. He did not go to the main deck at all. The lamps burnt all right. There was nothing unusual. He was then at the gangway looking out for the mail. He had been previously informed that the mail would be in between 1 and 2. He did not see anybody about at half past one. About 2-25 a. m. he trimmed the lamps and looked at the time. He went to the port gangway and heard someone speaking. He could not see who it was. He took up his lamp but could not see any one. Then he went on the spar-deck. When he went just past the engine room.

HE SMELT SOMETHING BURNING.

He took his lamp and went a little further forward when he saw a lot of smoke coming out of the shoot. The shoot formed one side of the joiner's cabin. It was close to the cabin door. When he saw the smoke he came back to Chief Officer and said there was a lot of smoke coming out there, and he thought it was a fire. The Chief Officer was in the music-saloon The Chief Officer followed witness to the port alley way of the spardeck and then witness saw flames. The Chief Officer ordered him to ring the bell, which he did. He went down to the main deck, singing out "fire." He went along the port side alley way, but the smoke stopped him. He could see nothing on account of the smoke, but it looked all red. Then he went to his station at the manual Downton pump forward. The gunner was in charge of the pump. They took the hose down to the second Saloon and played on the fire. The pump worked properly. When the fire reached the place they were standing they had to clear out. Then they were taken on a steam launch and boarded the ship aft. The spar and the hurricane decks were all in flames. He trimmed the lamps himself on the gangway. He called a lamp trimmer, a native, at quarter to two, but as the man did not come he trimmed the lamps himself. He did not see the trimmer at all that night. Bombay was on their port side. The ship swung against the wind.

Questioned by the President, witness said the rain came at two o'clock. There was a little wind. There was a squall with the rain.

The President: Did you hear "fire" in Hindustani?

Witness: No, Sir.

The President: If you want to talk to a native and make him understand "fire" what word would you use—I mean in Hindustani?

Witness: "Fire," Sir. (Laughter.)

The President: Do you know what the Hindustani word far "fire" is?

Witness: No Sir.

The President: Do you understand the word "Ag" or "Angar"?

Witness: No Sir, I don't.

The President: How many years you have been at sea

Witness: Thirty, Sir, mostly in European ships.

Mr. A. E. Jurd, second engineer of the Ganges, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he held a first-class certificate. He had been in the service of the P. and O. Co. for 12 years; he was on Ganges for two and half years. He passed the surgery cabin about half past five on the evening of June 20. He noticed nothing unusual. After the alarm-bell for fire was sounded, the donkey engine was started. He tried to get below to see it but was prevented by the flames. He had heard the report that there was about 50 lbs. of steam; this would have been sufficient to drive the donkey. Had the fires been banked that would have been the pressure of the steam remaining to drive the pump.

Examined by the President, witness said the distance between the main and spar-decks was about eight feet. The trap-doors opened into the alleyway on the spar-deck. While coaling the alleyway would have to be screened off. The coal was brought on board on the spardeck alleyway and thrown into the shoot through the trapdoor.

Mr. John Arther Richards, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he was an engineer in the service of the P. and O. Co. On 30th June last he was working on board the Ganges with Mr. Davidson. He occupied cabin No. 66 on the port side. He was sleeping in his cabin on the night of the 30th. He turned in at about 11 or 11-30. He was writing letters and used the cabin candle. He extinguished it before he turned in. When he awake he saw the door wide open and heard the fire-bell ringing. He noticed some smoke outside. The port alleyway from forward almost as far as his cabin was a mass of flames. He went out and two or three minutes later he tried to go to his cabin, but was unable to do so on account of the fire. He did not know that the stewardess was in one of the cabins until the following day.

Mr. Nicholson said that this was all the evidence that he had to lay before the Court. He further said that about 12 feet of water had been pumped out below the water, but one of the pumps went wrong and water filled in to about 6 feet again. They proposed to drag the Ganges from her present position by the united efforts of the P. & O. tug and the B. I. tug.

It was then arranged that the Court should inspect the Ganges at about 3-30 p.m. to-day.

The decision of the Court will be given on Monday next.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	30 63	31 68	31 82	30 63
Wednesday, July 13th	2 75	1 37	3 43	0 15
Total	33 38	33 05	35 25	30 78
Total fall to July 13th, 1897	21 27	20 23	22 40	23 24
Total fall to July 13th, 1896	37 07	36 30	39 54	40 57

MATHERAN.

	In. Cts.
Previously Registered	63 90
On the 11th July 1898	0 21
Total	64 11

G. I. P. R., LINE.

THE following is the return of Rainfall at the following Stations, up to week ending Friday, 8th July, 1898:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Jubbulpore	16 84	Nasik	9 45
Raver	8 15	Deolali	9 70
Nimbora	9 79	Ghoti	25 37
Bhadli	7 86	Nargaon	6 66
Jalgaon	8 38	Warangaon	6 88
Sirsoli	8 36	Hotgi	6 11
Mhaswad	10 2	Mohol	3 39
Maheji	5 45	Madha	3 70
Pachora	4 90	Barsi Road	6 10
Rajgaon	5 0	Kem	4 75
Chalisgaon	4 76	Jeur	4 43
Naydongri	5 15	Pomalwari	3 77
Nandgaon	9 40	Diksal	4 76
Manmar	3 44	Lonand	58 76
Lasalgaon	4 76	Dhond	2 30
Khervadi	5 23	Talegaon	17 7

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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 13.

CONSOLS advanced 3-16 per cent, yesterday in London, to 111 13-16. French Rentes were unchanged at 103 1-4; while Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime higher, at 25·22 for Indian Sterling Loan remained at 114, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £62 13-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-8d. Bar Silver continued at 27 1-4d. per oz., and at 59 1-4 cents. in New York with demand. Exchange on London still at 4·89 3-4 dollars.

The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,440,000 quarters, compared with 2,520,000 quarters at the end of the previous week. White Karachi wheat was quoted yesterday at 28 3-4s. July-August shipment, to Antwerp, buyers via the Canal; Red Karachi at 28 1-4s. same shipment, to the same port, buyers via the canal. For Guzerat yellow Rapeseed 38 1-2s. per 416 lbs. was quoted, July-August shipment, to Antwerp, market strong; for Cawnpore yellow Rapeseed, 37s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same port, tone of the market strong; Brown Rapeseed, 35 1-4s. per 416 lbs., July-August shipment, to Antwerp, market strong in tone.

The only change reported in prices in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday was a decline of 1-64d. in American Arrivals in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 23 64d. for July and 3 5-16d. for November-December deliveries. The market closed steady, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The day's sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, Futures both for September and December were 3 points lower, at 6·02 cents, per lb.; while Ready Mid.-Uplands continued unchanged at 6 3-16 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales; and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1897 and 1896 :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Tuesday's Receipts	3,000	900	1,500
Three days' do ...	6,000	1,800	2,500
Since 1st Sept.	8,459,000	6,593,100	5,152,500

To-day the enquiry in the local Cotton Market has dwindled down to a very small one, prices, however, remaining steady. Shippers bought 200 bales Bengal, at 138 to Rs. 143 1-2, and 100 Dhamangaum at Rs. 147 per candy. The mills took but 500 bales in all, of which 100 were Julgaum at Rs. 146; 300 Broach, at Rs. 160 to Rs. 161 1-2; 100 Bengal, at Rs. 135 1-2.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—For the former there is nothing doing on shippers' account, prices being firm. In seeds there has been an advance in prices of Linseed, Rapeseed, and Poppyseed, in a firm market. For Rapeseed Rs. 5-12-6 per cwt. is quoted for Brown Cawnpore, Rs. 6-3-6 for Yellow Cawnpore, and Rs. 5-13-6 for Brown Delhi.

The receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,547	bales.
Wheat	8,258	cwts.
Linseed	1,514	"
Rapeseed	2,776	"
Poppyseed	1,417	"
Castorseed	4,028	"
1 Rice	2,692	"

FREIGHTS are quiet. For July shipment 17s. 6d. per ton is asked, and for August, 17s. 6d.

EXCHANGE opened firm in tone at 1s. 3 23-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 3 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Business has been on a very small scale, no transactions of importance being reported either way. The market closes firm at the following level :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 23-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 23-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Francs	1'66 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have to-day receded to 96 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents; 87, nominal, is quoted for Threes.

SHARES.—Manockjee Petit, Mill are Rs. 2 1-2 higher; and Bombay-Burmah are Rs. 100 lower in the first issue, and Rs. 45 in the second.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 31-32[illegible]

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes.....	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	92 13-16
Bar Silver	27 1-4

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 18th June, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	20,00,000	0	0
New Capital account.....	19,97,160	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 25,50,463 10 1			
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 19,61,561 13 2	45,12,032	7	3
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches ...	202,53,341	9	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.	11,782	9	4
Sundries	12,93,655	7	1
Total.....	350,62,975	1	5
ASSETS.			
Government Securities.....	20,36,960	12	0
Other authorised Investments	11,87,448	5	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	93,84,095	13	9
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities.....	71,87,320	11	11
Bills discounted and purchased	60,61,057	5	9
Balances with other Banks	8,25,779	3	6
Bullion.....	17,841	7	11
Dead stock	7,88,702	11	0
Stamps.....	13,539	3	1
Sundries	77,531	9	5
	275,20,277	3	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	75,42,697	14	1
Total	350,62,975	1	5

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Amazon cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.
Private telegrams to and from Philippines in code and cipher suspended.
Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.
Private telegrams in code or cipher via Haiti are prohibited by Government, United States. Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.
Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure Nicaragua Government, and are subject to delay.
Following telegrams prohibited within the jurisdiction United States :—
(1) Spanish Government except those addressed to Government, United States.
(2) All telegrams in plain language containing information hostile to the United States during the war with Spain.
Communication established via Haiti between Calmenara and Santiago de Cuba. Telegrams must be in plain language at sender's risk and subject to censure. Spanish administration protests against opening of these offices on Island of Cuba, for which it has not given permission.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at 1 p.m., on Thursday the 14th instant.
Communication with Cienfuegos and Havana in Cuba via Bermuda and Galveston-Jamaica restored.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th July, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	13	6	45 p.m.	15	31
Teheran	13	2	35 p.m.	...	30
Suez	13	3	0 p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 13th July, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	56	...	1
" Karachi	...	15	...	5
" Madras	1	29	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTIC.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLACKBURN—July 8, at Calcutta, the wife of H P Blackburn, of a son.
HOGAN—July 4, at Naini Tal, the wife of Garrett Hogan, N-W P and Oudh Secretariat, of a daughter.
JAMESON—July 7, at Kalighat, Sylhet, Bengal, the wife of C E Jameson, of a son.

DEATHS.

CHERRY—June 27, at Cawnpore, Hubert Maxwell, eldest son of Surgeon-General William Cherry, of Craywell, New Ross, Ireland.
MELVILLE—July 4, at Simla, the beloved infant daughter of Major and Mrs J S Melville, aged 4 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1898.

DISTURBANCES of the public peace in Indian rural areas have their origin in nine cases out of ten in some agrarian grievance, real or supposed. It is only in the towns that men occasionally take to beating one another to death over racial differences: when a riot occurs in a village it generally means that the whole population has ranged itself against duly constituted authority in a vain attempt to prevent the orders of the Sircar being carried out. Such disturbances are more frequent than is generally supposed, for it is only when the riot assumes really serious proportions that the news of the occurrence bursts through the obscurity which ordinarily enshrouds Indian village life, and reaches the centres of population. One of the most noteworthy of these agrarian outbreaks in recent years occurred just before the monsoon broke at Pilwai in the Vijapur taluka of the Baroda State, and the authenticated facts concerning it which we have now obtained illustrate in a remarkable degree the lengths to which rural dwellers will at times go to oppose any innovation whatever in the land revenue system. The change may not mean an enhancement of assessment but the villagers have an idea that it will sooner or later do so, and they offer a strenuous opposition. Pilwai is one of a group of *farta andka* villages, the completion of the demarcation of which was ordered by the Baroda Durbar in connection with the settlement operations. When steps were taken to carry out the order last year, the *thakores* or single holders in some vilages and the *mattadars* (joint holders) in others raised objections, which were however overcome in the case of the 21 *thakori* villages upon the objects in view being explained. The joint holders of the remaining ten villages of the group, however, continued obdurate although repeatedly told that the Sircar did not contemplate the introduction of any changes in the condition of tenure, and further that if they had any complaint to make or appeal to lodge they should go to the Settlement Commissioner or Huzur. A measurer who went to the village of Pilwai on April 16th last, with an assistant, was obstructed by the inhabitants and compelled to beat a hasty retreat. The District Magistrate thereupon issued warrants against nine of the *mattadars* requiring them to appear before him to show cause why they should not be bound over to keep the peace. The ringleader one Gambhuji Manorji was arrested at the taluka town of Vijapur, while some of his companions who had gone with him there, fled to the village, whither they were pursued by the police. The latter succeeded in arresting three men, but they were surrounded by an angry mob of 200 Rajput cultivators, and compelled to make off leaving their prisoners behind. On the following day, April 23rd, the principal revenue and police officers of the district proceeded to Pilwai with a small body of men, only to meet with an equally unceremonious reception. Three hundred Rajputs armed with swords, matchlocks and other offensive weapons fell upon them. The Police Superintendent was dangerously wounded in the ribs with sword cuts, and three constables received cuts, while other members of the party were struck with sticks. Most of the representatives of the Sircar were ignominiously chased from the village, while three of the police officials were detained as hostages for the release of Gambhirji. As the lives of these officers were threatened, the Vijapur authorities gave the ringleader of this lawlessness his liberty and the hostages were allowed to leave Pilwai.

Having so far got the best of the contest, the Rajputs roughly fortified the village, which is so built as to be well adapted for defensive purposes. They dug a small trench round the place and also established outposts on the three roads leading into it, forming zarebas for them with logs of wood, shrubs and trees and other material. Country gunpowder was manufactured, and even a small canon capable of discharging a 1lb. ball was set up on the trench outside the village. The Rajputs were quickly swollen by compatriots and *thakordas* of surrounding villages and it is estimated that between 2,000 and 3,000 persons joined together in the defence of Pilwai, almost all of them armed with primitive weapons. These facts seem to us to point conclusively to at least some measure of premeditation. With the mad unreasoning ambition which often results from the temporary success of mob violence, one of the leaders named Narji was declared King of Pilwai, with Gambhirji as his Dewan; and the overthrow of the Gakewari rule, not merely in Pilwai but in the whole taluka, was actually regarded as both desirable and possible of accomplishment. Of course advantage was taken of the opportunity to plunder law abiding persons living in neighbouring villages, and in many other ways oppression was practised. Needless to say the inability of the District officials to put down the rebellion unaided was promptly reported to the Baroda Government. Upon the requisition of the subha, two military detachments were sent to Vijapur under Colonel Nissen. It might be supposed that immediately on the arrival of the troops, the rebellion would be suppressed. But his Highness the Gaekwar was greatly averse to the bloodshed within his dominions which would undoubtedly have ensued had operations been commenced forthwith. Therefore, taking into account the gross ignorance of the Rajputs and their past traditions, it was considered desirable to give them ample opportunity for voluntary submission. Such continued clemency would not have been shown under similar circumstance in a British district. Negotiations were carried on during some days of truce, but the conditions which the Rajputs desired to obtain before they would yield were of a nature such as no responsible Government could think of granting for a moment. One day the Rajputs asked for a free pardon to all who had committed criminal offences; the next that offenders should after surrender be released bail: and a still more preposterous request was that a sort of sham attack should take place, so that it might not be said that men of Rajput blood had given in without showing fight. The fact was that a salutary lesson was needed, and that the great forebearance of the authorities was misconstrued into a belief that the Sircar was unable to uphold law and order in face of the opposition the insurrectionists offered.

But the "King of Pilwai," and his temporary subjects soon learned their mistake. Notifications were issued warning the people of the village who were still law-abiding to leave the place in 24 hours, and enjoining the inhabitants of the surrounding villages to give no help or shelter to the rioters, but to assist the authorities in bringing them to justice. On June the 3rd the troops were marched to the village, and three hours notice was given so as to afford a final opportunity of surrender, but as this was not taken Pilwai was attacked. The fight was hot and determined at first, as the Rajputs with all their warlike instincts roused, were determined to remain firm. But in a short time the struggle became a desultory one, and two hours after it had commenced the village was taken by the troops. It was then enveloped in flames, owing partly to the ignition of the cadgan and wooden roofs of dwellings by cannon balls, and partly as is alleged to the incendiarism of the Rajputs, who thought the chance a good one of burning the houses of Baniahs to whom thay were indebted so as to destroy the books and papers containing evidence of the claims against them. The villagers promptly fled leaving to the troops the task of saving from the fire as much property as possible. But by this time it had gained such a hold that over a thousand houses were burnt, and property to the value of about three lakhs of rupees was destroyed. The "battle" resulted in the death of thirteen persons, exclusive of one victim of the fire. Eight rioters and five of the military were wounded and had to be treated in hospital. It is believed that the casualties amongst the defenders of the village were larger than these numbers indicate, and that some of the wounded men were carried off and concealed. About 300 persons were arrested, including the ringleaders, but 225 of the number were released, as they did not appear to have taken any activs part in the riot. At the date of the last report 86 persons were awaiting trial, and the arrest of others, in regard to whom police enquires had been instituted was expected. Any fresh outburst of disorder is unlikely, after what has occurred, but in order to ensure the preservation of peace, an infantry regiment, a squadron of cavalry and two guns have been stationed at Vijapur, and punitive police posts are being established in the villages whose inhabitants participated in a greater or in less degree in the late disturbances. In consequence of the conduct of its inhabitants the Gaekwar has taken away from Pilwai the special advantage it possessed as a *mattadari* holding. Henceforward the revenue will be collected not by the joint owners, but by the State officials. This punishment in itself will be regarded as a heavy one by the villagers, but it may be hoped that such of the men now awaiting trial as are found guilty of fomenting what was nothing less than an insurrection will be punished with the utmost rigour of the law. In abusing as they did the compassionate leniency of the Baroda authorities, the rioters forfeited all claim to further forebearance, and their ringleaders should be made to reap the consequences in a way that will teach both them and their dupes that the State must and will lay its hand heavily upon persistent evil doers. The most important lesson conveyed by this remarkable narrative is that the resistance of the mob to lawful authority in rural districts no less than in a large town, must always be nipped in the bud as soon as possible if still more serious trouble is to be prevented.

IT is not often that the commander of an invading force which has tried in vain for many days to gain an entrance to a besieged town, is kind enough to inform the defenders that further resistance is hopeless: as a rule they are left to find that out for themselves. If General Shafter sent such a message to the Spanish commander as is reported, the reply of General Toral, that he must again refer to Madrid for instructions was a diplomatic one, which leaves him free to act as circumstances may dictate. But as Santiago has withstood bombardment by sea, and repeated attacks by land he is not likely to surrender without direct instructions from the Spanish Cabinet. Such instructions would fit in badly with the semi-official announcement that Spain will continue the struggle, no matter at what sacrifice, until she is able to attain honourable terms of peace. This determination has apparently been arrived at since the resignation of the late Cabinet, whose dissensions were so great as to render hopeless any prospect of substantial agreement. The Ministers of War and Marine, seem to have been the only members who were for continuance of hostilities, and with the Premier Senor Sagasta undecided as between them and the party for peace resignation was inevitable. It may be hoped that the new Cabinet will agree to the suggestion of the Vatican, and ask for a ten days armistice. This will permit of the friendly offices of the European Powers, which from various motives would view with regret if not apprehension, the dismemberment of Spain that might result from civil war on her borders, and in the present divided state of public feeling, civil war is by no means an improbable contingency. Peace upon terms utterly inimical to the national pride and prestige, will not be accepted by Spain while any fighting strength remains, but proposals of peace brought about by the friendly negotiations of neutral Powers would be gladly considered. In America the war fever has subsided, and moderate men are losing all patience with the sanguinary policy of the "Yellow Press." The best informed and most reliable opinion both in the United States and in Spain, would welcome a settlement arrived at through the mediation of neutral Powers.

THE numbers on famine relief are still rising the total in the past week having risen from 16,405 to 18,573. Madras shows a decrease of 56 which leaves her with 995, whilst Bombay has 17,578 all but eighteen hundred in Sholapur district. The weekly season report shows that rain fell since Wednesday week in all districts of the Presidency Proper, and in one of Sind. The fall was good in the Konkan; moderate in parts of the Deccan, but elsewhere it was slight. More rain is urgently wanted throughout the Presidency except in the Konkan. The young crops are suffering for want of moisture in parts of Karachi, Poona, and Bijapur and have been injured by insects in one taluka of Bijapur. The sowing of early crops is progressing generally, but is retarded in places where moisture is insufficient but there has been sufficient rain to admit of transplantation in the Konkan and Karachi. Fodder is still sufficient, except in two talukas of Karachi and agricultural stock is healthy. But little improvement is yet shown in prices. So far as Madras was concerned in the past week the rainfall was moderate on the West Coast and in parts of the Circars and the Deccan. Light showers fell in the remainder of the Circars and the Deccan, but there was little or no rain in the Carnatic and in the Central and Southern districts. The June rainfall is below the average expected, except in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and in the West Coast districts and the Nilgiris, and more rain is urgently wanted in the Deccan, the Carnatic and in the Central districts to push forward cultivation. The water-supply is low, except under large irrigation works and in wells. Some sowings are still being made but work is retarded, and the standing crops in many places are suffering for want of rain. Prices are generally dearer. Bengal, the North-West Provinces and Punjab, the Central Provinces and Assam, are all crying out for timely rain. The first sowings in Rajputana have been lost for want of it, whilst in Nepaul comes the melancholy report "no monsoon as yet."

AN example of the remediable difficulties under which British trade often suffers in foreign countries, is supplied by a communication in the last issue of the London Chamber of Commerce Journal by a gentleman in a position affording him exceptional opportunities for observation respecting Russian trade. It is pointed out that whereas British imports are mainly derived from the rural districts, her exports to Russia are almost exclusively for the inhabitants of urban districts and those residing not more than forty miles from railway communication. Imports from Russia reach England mainly through the intervention of German and other foreign dealers, and their profits are of course, added to the prices paid. These products are mostly paid for, too, by German goods, the middlemen being usually commercial agents for foreign houses. British trade therefore suffers in both respects. This condition of affairs is unsatisfactory to the Russians as well as to English merchants, and the agricultural associations and other public bodies in the Czar's Dominions are desirous of arranging for direct exports of Russian goods, and would gladly facilitate the import of British goods in exchange. An association of British manufacturers might thus find an opportunity for profitable enterprise, and such an association, backed by capital enough, would almost certainly receive the most friendly consideration in the highest official quarters, and so would be exempt from the petty annoyances to which the individual trader is often subject. In this as in many other cases the British trader—who has become almost as inveterate a grumbler as the British farmer—has the remedy in his own hands, and there is no need for him to go to Government for assistance

THE fact that the Indian loan of six millions sterling was tendered for nearly four times over, goes to show that the Secretary of State was not well advised in announcing so low a minimum as £86, at a time when 2½ per cent stock was at par. A large number of applications were sent in at £88-5, but only one per cent of them were successful, so that the actual minimum was £2-5 above the official announcement, and the average price of the tenders was £88-10. It is clear therefore that the average price at which the stock was placed is above that figure. But the discount would probably have been less than it actually was if the Secretary of State, had not given the market so low an estimate of the value of Indian securities as was involved in fixing the minimum fourteen per cent below par.

IT is proposed to hold an autumn race meeting at Simla on September 29th and October 1st.

THE first of the Wilson Philological Lectures is to be delivered this evening, by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kanade is to preside.

THE evidence respecting the burning of the s. s. Ganges was completed before the Marine Court of Enquiry yesterday, when it was arranged that the vessel should be inspected to-day, and the announcement of the decision of the Court was fixed for Monday next.

COLONELS TUCKER and Hill, who have been deputed to inquire into the arms traffic across the frontier, are to furnish their report within six months.

THE Government of India have now under consideration the big question of remedies for land indebtedness, the replies of the various local Governments regarding legislation having been received.

THE new '303 bullet invented by the English Ordnance Departments is to be tried experimentally at the Dum-Dum and Kirkee Small Arms Factories, at the shcools of musketry, and also at the B. P. R. A. meeting at Meerut next December.

IN consequence of irregularites discovered in the course of audit of the Lucknow Municipal account the pound muharrir has been criminally prosecuted at the instance of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 600.

MAJOR ST. J. GORE, 5th Dragoon Guards, has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary to Sir Baker Russell, commanding the Forces in Bengal, "vice" Major Bewicke Copley, 60th Rifles, who rejoins his regiment. Captain Strachey, 11th Bengal Infantry, acts as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Baker during Captain Maclaren's absence on four months' leave to England.

THE engagement is announced of Dr. Alex. Bowie, of Hertford Street, Mayfair, and Miss H. A. Chichele Plowden, only daughter of the late Captain Harry Chichele Plowden, Bengal Staff Corps.

PTE. HURINE of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, who stood charged with the murder of Pte. Hughes at Mount Lavinia, was acquitted on Friday last by the Supreme Court of Ceylon.

THE s. s. Veronesh, of the Russian Volunteer fleet of steamers, arrived at Colombo on Thursday last. Among the passengers was Mr. Danieloff, the new Russian Consul for Colombo. She had on board nearly a thousand emigrants for Vladivostock.

MR. A. DALY, Barrister-at-law, left Madras on Saturday evening on professional duty in Bombay, where he appears in a big suit against the Secretary of State. Mr. Charlesworth with a number of others brought a claim against the Secretary of State for India, for compensation to the extent of three lakhs of rupees in return for lands acquired by the Uganda Railway Company. The Mombassa Court awarded the plaintiffs only a lakh of rupees, but the latter, not satisfied with the award, have appealed to the Bombay High Court. Mr. A. Daly appears for the appellants.

MR. RIVETT-CARNAC, Accountant-General, Burma, is busy going into the accounts of the Rangoon Municipality, which, it is thought, will take a long time to thoroughly check. There is a rumour, amounting almost to a certainty, to the effect that that gentleman will be re-transferred back to India very shortly, and it is feared it will happen before his work is completed. Meanwhile, in Rangoon, there are rumours that budmashes have threatened to burn down the Municipal offices; but whether in connection with the plague precautions, or in the interest of the accounts, is, it is said, not known.

"A MERCHANT" writes to the *Times of Ceylon* :—It was a painful shock to me to read your account of the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Burgess on board the Derbyshire. He was at Mount Lavinia for nearly two months, and I saw a good deal of him. He was an able and highly intelligent man, and of an amiable disposition—a man, I am sure, to whom the idea of suicide would be abhorrent and cowardly, assuming he was still sane, and there is no appearence of any suspicion of his being otherwise in the account in your paper. Mr. Burgess was very short-sighted, and I think it possible, nay probable, that this defect was the cause of his mysterious disappearance. At least I cannot bring myself to believe that a man of the high stamp of Mr. Burgess would dream of committing suicide.

MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES EDMUND MAYNE, late Madras Staff Corps, died on Saturday, the 18th ultimo, at 8, Kensington Gardens Square. General Mayne entered the Indian Army in 1839. As a Captain he served in the Turkish contingent during the Crimean war, being awarded the Fourth Class of the Medjidieh. He was promoted to his majority in 1856, and was engaged in Central India in the suppression of the Mutiny under Major-General Whitlock. He was present at the affairs of Sheejung, Kobrai, the battle of Banda, and the storming of the heights of Funwari (medal with clasp). He reached the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1862, Colonel in 1870, and Major-General in 1877.

THE Egyptian papers to hand by the last mail, give details of the arrival of Admiral Camara's squadron at Port Said on June 26. The squadron consisted of the vessels Pelayo, Emperador, Carlask, Patriota, Buenos Ayres, Isla de Luzon, Rapido, Colon, Audax, Proserpina, Osado, Cavadongo, and San Francisco. Of these vessels only the first two, of course, are battleships, the others being armed transports and torpedo boats. A Port Said correspondent states that all the ships had foul bottoms. It is worth noting by the way that it was from French sources that Admiral Camara was buying his coal till the Egyptian Government put its veto on the arrangement.

WORK has been suspended for some time past on the defences of the Malakand and Chakdarrah. The Government of India, observes the Allahabad paper, do not seem to have profited at all by the experience of last autumn. The defences of these two posts have certainly been materially improved, as we mentioned lately, but they have not been completed. One might almost think that retirement from Chitral was contemplated, but this we know is not the case.

THE administration report of irrigation works in Madras, which is reviewed in the last *Gazette of India*, is silent on the results achieved by the Periyar project which was brought into operation for the first time during 1896-97. This is more to be regretted remarks a contemporary, as there have been rumours that the new undertaking has turned out a costly practical failure. The whole work is credited with having irrigated over 63,000 acres, but 57,000 of these are considered to belong to "old irrigation" from channels not constructed from Government capital and existing before the new dam was made. This leaves a meagre record of little more than 6,000 acres to the credit of the new works, and as the Government of India resolution remarks: "It is not clear to what extent the project has fulfilled the anticipations recorded in the forecast of 1894," while all the Madras Irrigation Department had to say in answer to inquiries was that the old irrigation had developed more rapidly and the new irrigation less rapidly than was expected.

THE Bill just introduced into the Bombay Provincial Legislative Council to prevent adulteration of *ghi* sold in the bazars, the Allahabad paper writes, is certainly a measure in the right direction, and one as badly needed in Upper India as anywhere else in India. *Ghi* is consumed and generally in fairly large quantities by our Indian fellow-subjects and is not altogether unknown in our own kitchens, but it is notorious that it is next to impossible to procure the pure stuff in the bazar and even from large wholesale dealers. In some places it is adulterated with lard, fat and adominations offensive both to taste and smell, whilst the consumers are utterly helpless as far as a legal remedy is concerned. Some years ago, it may be remembered, a tradesman in Calcutta was brought before a court of law by the police on the motion of an Indian gentleman for having supplied as *ghi* something which chemical analysis of the stuff showed to be a lot of unwholesome rubbish. The man was acquitted, his counsel asserting, and strange to say successfully, that he had committed no offence, because in supplying the complainant with *ghi* he never undertook to supply the article in a condition of absolute purity. The decision naturally excited public indignation, and shortly after the Bengal Council passed an Act declaring it an offence punishable under the law to supply articles of food in an impure and adulterated condition. What has been done in Bengal and Bombay may, we think, be advantageously done in Upper India where the difficulty is largely felt by our native troops who have to purchase their own rations. The provision of the law might also be extended to milk, butter and a dozen other articles which it is very necessary in the interests of public health, should not be allowed to be sold more or less adulterated.

A LOBBY corresponden hears that there is to be an appeal against Mr. Lushington's decision dismissing the prosecution in respect of the sale of intoxicants at the House of Commons. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, looking over some old records, has discovered that speaker Abbott about the year 1810 told an inquiring excise-man that intoxicants were only sold "within the precincts" to members of the House of Commons, Peers, and barristers. This, in Sir Wilfrid's opinion, supports the theory that the sale of liquors by the House to the public was not carried out in former days. "Well, Sir Wilfrid," said a colleague to the hon. baronet in the Lobby yesterday afternoon, "we are not all to be locked up yet!" "Oh, wait a bit," said Sir Wilfrid, with a significant twinkle.

WITHOUT any disparagement of the other contents of "M. A. P." (Mr. T. P. O'Connor's new paper), writes a contemporary, it may be said that there is nothing more interesting than the bit of autobiography contributed by Sir Edward Clarke. Unlike some men who have risen from poverty to high estate, Sir Edward does not scruple to tell of his early struggles, and they reflect the highest honour upon himself. Sir Edward Clarke set his high purpose before him early in life, and fought on in the spirit described by the poet talking of the heights by great men won and kept.

They while their companions slept
Were toiling upwards in the night.

Sir Edward left school at the age of thirteen, but studied unceasingly to achieve his political ambition. His first book, bought with his own money by the way was Brougham's Lives of Statemen of the Time of George III. He sought out studentships, and competed for them industriously, earned his own money to study for the bar, took a Tancred Studentship at Lincoln's Inn, and was at last, after hard days at the India Office and studious nights at the Society of Arts and other evening classes, called to the Bar in 1861.

FRANCE and England have arrived at an agreement on the Niger both as regards territory and tariff, and the convention, with protocol approving it, was signed in Paris on June 14. In addition to the town of Nikki, France is to have two small settlements on the Lower Niger, and special facilities will be given for the passage of French goods. England retains Boussa and Bere, and the line of frontier in the hinterland of the Ivory Coast and Gold Coast is carried northward from the ninth to the eleventh parallel. Great Britain, it appears, not only gives up the right or western bank of the Niger from Say to Illo, but also waives its acknowledged right to the eastern or Sokoto side of the river between the same points. Thus, the Say-Barrua line, as defined in the 1890 agreement, disappears as far as Say is concerned. For this concession the British Commissioners claimed to have obtained definite return in the shape of a considerable concession as reg

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

HOSTILITIES TO CONTINUE.

LONDON, JULY 12.

It is semi officially announced at Madrid tha Spain will continue the struggle with America till she is able to attain honourable terms of peace, cost whatever sacrifices it may.

THE INVESTMENT OF SANTIAGO COMPLETED.

Latest despatches from Santiago state that General Shafter sent a message to the Spanish Commander that further resistance is hopeless, to which General Toral replied that he must again refer to Madrid for instructions.

The American investment lines were completed yesterday afternoon, the Spaniards offering little resistance.

NO SURRENDER AT SANTIAGO. AMERICAN TROOPS ATTACKED BY YELLOW FEVER.

JULY 13.

General Toral in replying to the message sent by General Shafter, that further resistance by the garrison of Santiago is hopeless, reiterated his determination to resist to the last.

Notwithstanding the Spanish Commander's refusal to capitulate the American batteries have not renewed the bombardment of Santiago.

Torrential rains prevent the mounting of siege guns and yellow fever has broken out amongst the American troops at Caimamera, Guantanamo and elsewhere on the Cuban coast.

THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

The Cabinet crisis at Madrid hangs fire.

REBEL SUCCESSES IN CHINA.

JULY 12.

The Kwang rebels have captured nine towns and have defeated the Chinese regulars near Wuchau, which has been placarded with posters announcing that the war is directed against the officials.

The Canton authorities have purchased 8,000 rifles and are negociating for a supply of machine-guns.

PLAGUE ON THE S. S. CARTHAGE.

Owing to a case of plague on the P. and O. s. s. Carthage, the vessel has been quarantined at Moses Wells, the mails being transhipped to the steamer Isis.

The case was that of a stoker on the Carthage who was landed at Aden.

[AN official notification from P. and O. Co. says that the Carthage, which left Bombay on 2nd July, having landed a case of plague at Aden, the first that has occurred among the crews of the P. and O. Mail steamers since the epidemic broke out in Bombay, was upon arrival at Suez obliged to proceed to the quarantine station at Moses Wells for disinfection, which occupied the whole of Tuesday. She then proceeded on her voyage, arriving at Port Said this morning. No delay whatever took place with the Mails which were transferred to the Company's new steamer Isis, which runs between Port Said and Brindisi in accordance with the original programme, so that the homeward service has not been interferred with in any way.]

THE INDIAN STERLING LOAN.

Applications for the £6,000,000 Indian loan bearing interest at 2½ per cent. were opened to-day.

The total amount tendered was £22,385,300 at an average price of £88-10-0.

Tenders at £88-5-0 receive 1 per cent. of their applications, above in full.

JULY 13.

The *Times* rejoices at the success of the new Indian loan because of the assistance it will afford the Indian Government.

A large syndicate which had applied for the whole of the loan was greatly disappointed, its bid being sixpence too low.

PENNY POSTAGE TO THE COLONIES.

The Duke of Norfolk, Postmaster General, announces the establishment of penny postage between Great Britain and Canada, Newfoundland, the Cape, Natal and also all Crown Colonies desiring to join.

The *Times* concludes that India is included in this concession.

The date for the reduced postal rate coming into force is not yet fixed.

THE DREYFUS CONTROVERSY REOPENED.

The speech made in the French Chamber of Deputies on 7th instant, by M. Cavaignac, Minister of War, has reopened the whole of the Dreyfus controversy, and has led to the arrest of Major Esterhazy.

LORD SANDHURST'S DEPARTURE FROM POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 13.

Lord Sandhurst left Poona, to-night, by the 8-40 train, Sourthern Mahratta Railway, accompanied by Captain Greig, A.D.C., and the Plague Commissioner; he returns to Poona next Sunday morning. He is visiting the plague centres of the district.

FRONTIER NEWS.

ATTEMPT TO LOOT LANDIKOTAL CAMP.

LANDIKOTAL, JULY 12.

A small party of thieves, who apparently unsuccessfully tried to reach the camp were fired upon by an outlying Khyber Rifles picquet, last night. No casualties have been ascertained.

One of the Oxfordshire privates was dangerously wounded last night, in the neck, by a sentry on the Perimeter. A follower was also knocked over the hill by a runaway mule and killed.

A short storm last night reduced the temperature considerably.

OFFICIAL TOURS OF INSPECTION.

SIMLA, JULY 13.

Mr. Stewart Wilson, Deputy Director General of Post Office in India, left to-day for Karachi and Bombay on a tour.

Mr. John Eliot, Meteorological Reporter to Government, proceeds on tour to Calcutta, early next week.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage arrived here from Bombay this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 12.

The B. I. S. N. O. Company's steamer Mombassa arrived here this morning.

ADEN, JULY 13.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Gisela, from Trieste, left here this evening for Bombay, via Karachi.

COLOMBO, JULY 13.

Mail steamer Massilia from Calcutta arrived.

French mail steamer Sydney from China arrived.

The N. Y. K. steamer Matsuyama Maru arrived at Kobe on the 12th instant.

INTERESTING BATCH OF TELEGRAMS.

SPECIAL LONDON WIRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 13.

The following special telegrams appear in the columns of the *Pioneer* from its London Correspondent:—

STEAMER BURNT IN MID-ATLANTIC.

GALLANTRY OF THE CREW.

The American Steamer Delaware was consumed by fire in the Atlantic on Saturday; 34 of the crew and all (33) of the passengers on board being saved. The crew formed lines with their clothes burning off their backs, while the women and children were placed in boats.

The Press contrasts this heroism with the cowardice sbown at the Bourgogne disaster, last week, which is the subject of inquiry, at which conflicting evidence is promised.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

REMARKABLE GATHERING AT LORD'S.

All the Eton Captains from 1866 onwards except Wilkinson, who fell in the Zulu war, assembled at Lord's on Saturday. They presented R. A. H. Mitchell with a silver bowl on the occasion of his retiring from the position of coach of the Eton Cricket Club. Lord Harris was the spokesman and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The flags on Lord's ground were half mast in respect for the memory of I. D. Walker the doyen of the Harrow Cricket Club.

THE NEW LONDON RAILWAY.

The Duke of Cambridge yesterday opened the Underground Electric Railway, connecting Waterloo and the City.

PROSECUTION OF WEST END DOCTORS.

The sequel of the Uzielli case is that a prosecution has been opened against another West End doctor, long suspected. The Police are determined to stop abortion operations.

SPANISH PRIDE AND BRAVERY.

AMERICAN APPRECIATION.

Captain Evans, commanding the Iowa, describes the reception of the Spanish prisoners after the recent sea-fight. The heroism of the Spaniards was unexampled. Naked and half mangled men were lifted aboard unmurmuring, the deck afterwards running blood. Captain Eulate, commanding the Vizcaya, who was wounded was received with full honours. His eyes were streaming with tears, while he presented his sword which was declined, the American crew cheering frantically meanwhile.

SPANISH GUNS STILL UNMADE.

Admiral Cervera, interviewed, says that the guns which the Christobal Colon, flagship, lacked were doubtless resting in the pockets of the Spanish Superintendent of Ordnance.

THE LOSS OF THE CHINA.

PASSENGERS' CLAIMS DISPUTED.

MR. F. F. CROSSLEY, who is secretary to the Raja of Padukota, and who was on the P. and O. vessel China when she grounded, is attempting to get a combination of passengers together to endeavour to recover losses from the Company.

Mr. Crossley proves to have been a passenger with a camera—a camera which he hopes will prove a good witness in support of his claims.

In reading Mr. Crossley's statement, it must be remembered that it is the ex-parte version of a gentleman who has not been cross-examined upon his allegations. The company may, of course, have the clearest answer to his story; but it is not unimportant to know just what the statement is upon which he is attempting to organize combined action on the part of passengers.

"Captain Orr-Ewing and myself," said Mr. Crossley "were the last two passengers to leave the ship. The excuses made for the accident are that, firstly, there was a haze; secondly, that the steering gear went wrong; and, thirdly, that there was a strong wind blowing. But the same night a Messageries Maritimes boat and another large vessel passed through the same straits.

"At sunrise next morning I took a number of photographs of the wreck, and these will show how absurd it is to say that there was any storm. We did not run on to a submerged rock, but

INTO THE ISLAND

itself. I was coming up from the companion when the ship struck. There was no moon, but it was a clear evening.

"We struck quite close to the shore, and it was not necessary to row. We simply walked down the ladder into the boats, and were hauled along to the shore by a rope. Yet, despite this fact, three men shoved themselves into the ladies' boats. Two were priests, and the other was a German Jew. My wife was in one of the boats, and the German elbowed her out of the way, and wanted to land before her. When the quartermaster, who was helping the passengers up, protested, my wife said: 'Let him land; he is dying of fright.' The quartermaster said 'Thank God he is not an Englishman!' Somebody kicked one of the Roman Catholic priests. I have taken all their photographs.

"In the telegrams about the wreck they describe the baggage as all saved, but it was nothing of the sort. A great deal of it was left behind. The P. and O. Company are public carriers, and yet without any more plausible reason than that of wringing out clothes that had been a month in water, they break open all my wife's boxes. I received this document the other day: 'Mrs. Crossley,—This box was opened on board the P. and O. s.s. Ancona at Perim, April 20th, 1898 (a month after the wreck), the contents being wrung out in fresh water, dried, and repacked. The two watches, two brooches, one necklace, two bangles, one chain and seal, and heart were taken charge of by an officer, and replaced in the box.'

"The boxes were not re-locked," continued Mr. Crossley, "but simply tied up with cord. Three valuable rings were missing, and one of the brooches in the shape of a bee had all the pearls picked out. All the jewellery which remained was more or less valueless."

Interviewed on the subject, Mr. Kendall, the manager of the P. and O., said:—"A number of other passengers in addition to Mr. Crossley have

MADE CLAIMS UPON US

in connection with the unfortunate disaster to the China. Our answer to them all is that these were insurable risks. On each saloon ticket printed along the top in red ink are the words, 'All baggage at passengers entire risk unless insured.' To people who neglect to avail themselves of this precautionary measure we say, 'We are very sorry, but we can't help you.'

"I know that it is said that the loss of the China was due to the negligence of the captain. Well, that has been considered at the official inquiry at Aden which has dealt with the captain's certificate in such a manner as to attach certain blame to him. This, however, does not affect us, neither does the allegation which we have not gone into that articles have been stolen from the passengers' baggage.

"We admit no liability, even in the case of theft, inasmuch as passengers can insure against theft at very moderate rates, as a reference to our tables shows.

"As a matter of fact, people do not take full advantage of the facilities for insuring their property, although more insure going out than returning.

"We have nothing to add to these statements. If the China is not floated off, the company will loose a quarter of-a-million. In the matter of uninsured passengers' baggage we can entertain no claims for compensation."—*Morning Post.*

THE Dandot coal mines showed an increase of 4,626 tons in the total output for last year, this result being chiefly due to labour coming in more freely, owing to the scarcity of food-grains and high prices prevailing. The colliery is capable of a much larger output than is now obtained from it, but it is hampered by the death of labour. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 6,81,600, and the expenditure to Rs. 5,86,335, thus showing a net profit of Rs. 95,265, equivalent to a return of 19·87 per cent. on the capital outlay. The seam is solely worked by means of level or inclined tunnels driven into the hill sides, and the coal is at present being extracted from three main groups of workings, namely, South or outcrop mines on the south side of the Dandot hill, Main mine on the east side of the hill, Pidh mines in an outlying portion of the coal field. Of these, the Pidh mines supply the most coal, and are the most cheaply worked, owing to the harder and more durable nature of the enclosing strata. No exploration for coal of any magnitude was undertaken during the year. The colliery is worked chiefly for the supply of steam coal to the Locomotive Department of the railway, but a fairly regular market is also obtained for slack coal, which is used by the public for brick-burning and various other purposes.

FROCKS AND FASHIONS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 24.

THE sun shone out at *last* at Ascot, and the Gold Cup Day was truly delightful, the throng of pretty women, and smartly dressed men was great, and indeed all the conditions were most pleasant. Rarely has the Health looked more attractive, and as the Enclosure and Lawns filled, and the course became outlined with delicately tinted gowns and bright sunshades, art and nature seemed to combine to make the scene both animated and picturesque. Pale blues, greys, delicate pinks and greens seemed the favorite notes of colour, and these were reflected in the more pronounced hue of the sunshade—which—thank goodness, had taken the place of Tuesday's Furs and thick wraps. The royal procession was as pretty a sight as ever. The Prince and Princess of Wales were led to the Enclosure by the same brilliant cavalcade, the Master of the Buckhounds at their head: that veteran sportsman the Earl of Coventry, wearing the green uniform of his ancient office, and behind him cantered the huntsmen resplendent in pink and gold, followed by the semi-State landaus drawn by the pick of Her Majesty's stables.

The Princess of Wales has looked charming in all her race gowns, but I thought she looked remarkably well in a pretty black and white dress, with a large and prominent mauve silk ruff about her throat; her bonnet being a combination of white, red, and mauve flowers with an upstanding bow of mauve ribbon at the side. Lady Helen Stewart's costume was the crepe de chine, with a danity trimming of cream lace bordering the flounces on the skirt, and arranged over white satin on the bodice. She wore a black net hat trimmed with pink roses which *went* extremely well with the blue gown. The Duchess of Portland was in black lace over white, with a white toque. A fair elegant looking girl wore a lovely frock. It was composed of a delicate shade of blue, sparingly sprigged with a tiny buff flower the material was muslin. The skirt of the latest shape extremely full, was trimmed with about a dozen tiny frills, each edged with coffee coloured lace, the frills being arranged Vandyke fashion. The pouched bodice, was covered back and front with a number of the lace edged frills—applied so as to form a Zouave. The rest was sequin-embroidered chiffon in blue and silver. The waistband was orange glace silk faintly shot with blue. The neck and sleeves were trimmed to match, and the wrists were finished with two ruffles of tulla, one orange the other the palest blue, this being the "dernier cri" in wrist trimmings. The foundation of this gown was pale blue glace silk. A handsome matron of our party was wearing a very new and beautiful gown, straight from Paris. The material looked like pink and green shot silk with a thin covering of fine grenadine. But on examination I discovered it was all woven together in an indescribably charming fashion. This opened in front over a petticoat of shot pink silk veiled with black chiffon. The body had revers of silk covered with beautiful old point lace and her bonnet was black, with a trimming of lovely pink roses,

This is a cruel year for ladies inclined to "embonpoint." Neither dressmaker, tailor nor designer has considered them at all. Every skirt, every bodice is covered with trimming and of course it all does increase the size most alarmingly. We think people are having a grand opportunity offered us and most facinating garments are being prepared for the "divinely-tall." I notice too an increasing affection for orange, you continually meet with it in the shape of neck or waistbands and on a grey dress especially. It looks extremely well. Ribbon is in high favour and seems likely to continue so. You see it used in all kinds of ways and when it finds expression in knife pleated frills it has much to recommend it. Coventry must be once more looking up. The last ribbon that fashion has ordained for us is plaid, which does not appeal to me as strongly as did its plain predecessors of satin and moire, but no doubt when carefully chosen it will be very successful. The Race cloaks I saw at Ascot were very elaborate, and some of them were so shaped to the figure, they formed complete over dresses. One I particularly noticed was made of amber and pink shot silk, the triple capes being edged with frills of the same, trimmed with applique cream lace and near the hem were two rows of the same lace and a central insertion. The front was adorned by a silk and lace bow at the throat, the long stole like ends, being finished with kilted frills of silk and lace.

A friend I met at Ascot, told me an amusing story of a scene he had witnessed the day before in new Palace-Yard, Westminster. The speaker's bulldog, returning from his daily constitutional charge of his keeper, suddenly slipped his muzzle, when who should come up—but Lord Balfour of Burleigh and that most dreaded of the canine race—Mr. Walter Long. The dog promptly halted, the muzzle lying at his feet, but evidently hearing the Secretary for Scotland laughingly remind the President of the Board of Agriculture of his obvious duty. He seized the muzzle in his mouth and tore after his keeper in hot haste and evident alarm, which was not allayed until his horrid instrument of torture was once more adjusted.

A new use has been found for bicycles. The Doctor of a lunatic asylum in Scotland has hit upon the idea of using the bicycle as a cure for insanity. In fact he asserts that he has already tried it with good results upon some of his patients. Does not this, suggestion sound rather alarming? I certainly think so. The scorcher who *claims* to be sane—is bad enough, but when we have the "scotcher" who does not even pretend to have a "method in his madness" what will become of us? I am glad to hear the cure is confined to those suffering from the earlier stages of mental disorders only and so far has not come South of Montrose.

I must admit I should not like to live in Russia. It seems that early in May a plot was made at Tsarskoe. Sels against the life of the Czar. Investigation appears to have shown that even ladies of the aristocracy were involved in this conspiracy. A lady bearing a respectable name has suddenly disappeared—and her landlord has been informed by the police that she "will not return" and her apartments may be let. Her servants and rent were paid also by the police. Has this not an ominous sound? I think we all pity the beautiful young Empress, whose life must always be so full of anxiety even amidst the exacting pageantry of the court of St. Petersburg, and it would be very nice to hear that the one hope of prince and peasant alike had been realized, and she had presented an heir to the vast empire.

Suddenly and unexpectedly, from an attack of "angina pectoris" following upon the pest of influenza. Sir Edward Burne Jones has passed away. He is a very great loss, the sense of which, will surely increase when the shock of his sudden removal is over, and we are able more deliberately to estimate the character and range of his powers, and the influence he exercised in the sphere of European art. Perhaps time may be needed to determine the true meaning and value of his work as a painter, but his friends know to-day as well as they will ever know that a rich and noble nature, a beautiful soul greatly loving and greatly loved has passed away, leaving a memory that will ever be cherished and a place that can never be filled. His body was cremated on Monday and his ashes laid to rest in his own village grave yard on Tuesday last.

How badly we manage our Restaurant arrangements in England. I suppose our climate is to blame. But just now when the sun sinks in ruddy glow as a well behaved midsummer sun should do, and the still hot air hangs heavy over Piccadilly and the Strand the crowded dinner room of restaurant or hotel becomes uncommonly like your dear old black,—hole of Calcutta. How delightful an open air dinner under the trees of the park, or on some boulevard by the silver Thames—would be in the hot weather. They manage these things so much better in Paris, but in London we seem only to understand indoor life, after the day's work is done, in spite of our open spaces. But after all, no doubt the uncertainties of our climate would probably ruin any well intentioned caterer who attempted to give us an outdoor dinner, for the clerk of the weather in England has an unstable and I believe, a very spiteful mind, and is a gentleman to be distrusted.

Quite the smartest wedding of the season took place at St. George's, Hanover square, on Monday last. The bridegroom was the Hon. Derek Keppel, who you will remember is Equerry to the Duke of York, the bride the Hon. Bridget Harbord, daughter of Lord Suffield. The Chancel was most beautifully decorated with towering palms, forming an arch and beneath were banks of lilies and foliage, with a few bright red flowers intermixed. The bridesmaids were all children, which added to the extremely pretty effect. All the adjacent thoroughfares to the church were blocked by sightseers desirous of catching a glimpse of the Royal guests, the Prince and Princess of Wales were there—and of course the Duke and Duchess of York—besides Princess Victoria of Wales who came specially from Balmoral for the occasion. They received 700 wedding gifts—another instance of "to him that hath much shall be given:" amongst them a diamond and Ruby crescent from the Princess of Wales and silver entree dishes—a chest of small table plate from the Duke and Duchess of York. The Duchess of Fife a silver kettle and Princess Charles of Denmark a silver coffee set and tray—all most useful presents—the ornamental was supplied by Princess Victoria who sent a brooch set with Diamonds and rubies.

We all received quite a shock the other day by reading an announcement, copied I believe from a New York paper which spoke of the forthcoming retirement of Miss Ellen Terry, and alleged that Miss Terry and Sir Henry Irving were to close their long professional association at the end of the season—another paper asserted that Miss Terry was about to join Mr. Beerbohm Tree as leading lady, and that Sir Henry was about to give up all theatrical work almost immediately. I believe it is an open secret that there has been a slight feeling of disappointment as to the reception of his most recent ventures—namely "Cymbeline," Madame Sans-Yene "Peter the Great" and even "The Medicine Man" so although in theatrical quarters the newspaper statements were received with redicule, yet it is a decided relief to lovers of the Lyceum to read to-day Sir Henry Irving's emphatic denial in which he says "it is simply a lie, and has no foundation whatever in fact." The Lyceum closes at the end of next week (always a sign that the season is beginning to close too) but as usual it has been let for the latter part of the summer and late autumn.

Our wonderful Queen, who has commenced the sixty-second year of her reign, came down from Balmoral on Wednesday in excellent health, her stay on Deeside having been of great benefit to her. Notwithstanding the weather, the vagaries of which have been very extraordinary, her Majesty has taken her daily drives and every evening has had music partly supplied by artists commanded for the purpose, and partly by members of the household. The Queen's journey from the Highlands was clouded by a sad accident. The driver of the second engine of her train had mounted the tender to release the cord of communication which had got twisted, when his head striking a bridge near Aberdeen, his scalp was completely torn off. The Queen has such a kind sympathising nature, I know she must have been greatly distressed.

Such a pretty hat has just come in to call upon me. I must tell you about it. It crowned a bright golden head (real gold this time) which was perhaps half the battle. It was toque shape the wire frame bound with purple velvet, and then entirely covered with shaded pansies and ivy, the erect bow at the side being formed of petunia-coloured fringed ribbon, this was worn well off the face and showed the hair in front. I hear for business men in the City the straw hat is all pervading. The latest, handsomest and costliest thing is the beautiful cream tinted Panama hat, with black silk band actually costing one guinea, what extravagant wretches men are!

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding. There were present: Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, G. W. Roughton, R. H. Vincent, K. N. Kabraji, M. B. Barbhaya, Drs. A. G. Viegas, Cowasji Hormusji, N. N. Katrak, Ismail Jan Mahomed, and K. N. Bahadurji.

REFRESHMENT ROOM AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, stating that with reference to their resolution sanctioning the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. S. F. Lunzrana and Co. for the right of selling refreshment in the refreshment-room at the Victoria Gardens for a period of three years from 1st August 1897, on payment of Rs. 150 per annum, plus the Rs. 25 per mensem as rent for the room, Messrs. Langrana and Co. deposited a sum of Rs. 200 as a guarantee for the faithful fulfilment of the term of the tender, and had paid in the monthly rent for August, September and October, 1897, and had not, however, occupied the room, nor had they executed the contract though repeatedly called upon to do so. Under these circumstances, he considered it advisable to invite fresh tenders to which no response had been received. An offer had however, been received from Mr. Manockji Jivanji Master for this right for a period of three years at Rs. 20 per mensem including rent, right of selling and all municipal taxes. He was prepared to pay in a deposit of Rs. 200 for the faithful discharge of the terms of the contract. The Superintendent of the Gardens reported that from the experience of the past four years, it appeared that the terms on which that right had hitherto been sold, were very onerous, and that there was not the least likelihood of a better offer being received. He (the Commissioner) therefore, requested the sanction of the Committee to the acceptance of the offer.

A discussion took place, in the course of which Mr. Cuffe pointed out that it should be made obligatory on the lessee to open the refreshment room at all hours of the day. He said that he generally went there on Sunday mornings, and found the room closed and there was nobody to attend to the visitors.

Mr. Roughton remarked that the refreshments sold were of a most unsatisfactory character. People did not go there for the purpose of drinking ginger beer, lemonade and sodawater, and in order to make the Gardens more attractive something in the nature of stimulants might be allowed to be sold.

Mr. Cuffe observed that the sum the Corporation would get by granting the license was so small that it would not materially add to their revenue. The idea that they should keep in view was to popularise the gardens.

Mr. Roughton said that the Zoos in Berlin, London and other large cities of Europe were provided with excellent refreshment buffets, where they could get all that they desired. The Ellen Gardens at Calcutta also provided such comforts.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed was of opinion that the people visiting the gardens might become drunk, if intoxicants were allowed to be sold there.

Mr. Cuffe replied that some check might be exercised against the abuse of stimulants.

Mr. Vincent in supporting Mr. Roughton said that the gardens in the chief cities of Europe were provided with restaurants, where the visitors could get all sort of refreshments.

It was then resolved on the motion of Mr. Roughton seconded by Mr Cuffe, that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to ascertain from the Collector of Abkari and from the Commissioner of Police whether in the event of an application being made by the Corporation or under the sanction of the Corporation for the grant of a license for the location of a refreshment room under the Abkari Act in the Victoria Gardens, such application would be favourably entertained, in the meantime the consideration of the matter be postponed.

The Committee after transacting some other business adjourned.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

FRESH SEIZURES AND DEATHS.

SATURDAY'S returns received at the Health Office showed five fresh attacks and two deaths. The seizures were one in Ward No. 6, two in Ward No. 7, and one in 10 and 12, respectively. The fatal cases were in Wards 6 and 10. A Mohamedan was taken from a room in Strand Road to the Mayo Native Hospital. A Hindu was removed to the same hospital from Machua Bazar. In the third case, a Eurasian was attacked in Portuguese Church Lane and removed to the Medical College Hospital, Dr. Chambers bringing the case before the Health Office authorities. From Emambari Lane a Hindu was removed to the Medical College Hospital, and a Mohamadan from Armenian Street was taken to the Ward Hospital in Rammohan Ghasi's Lane. The total seizures now amount to 173, and deaths to 135.

Up to six o'clock yesterday evening no seizures or deaths were reported.

A CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH.

There were no seizures or deaths reported from the public hospitals and ward hospitals on Sunday. Kenneth Cross was discharged on Sunday from the Manicktollah Hospital, so that institution is now with out a single patient.

INSPECTION OF HOUSES.

Dr. Mackenzie was busily engaged last week inspecting the houses in the Northern Division of the town to see if he could procure any suitable building for licensed family hospitals.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF INOCULATIONS.

The weekly statement of inoculations performed by Drs. Cook and Christie in Calcutta, from the 3rd to the 9th instant, shows that of Hindus 33 male and 22 females, Mohamedans 39 male and 26 females, Europeans 3 male and 28 females, other nationalities 9 male and 13 females, making a total of 173 in all. The number of inoculations has somewhat decreased for the past week or so.

THE RECENT MEHTER AND COOLIE STRIKE.

The Corporation of Calcutta has profited by the recent mehter and coolie strike in all the Wards of the town over the inoculation scare to the tune of Rs. 3,000, as these men left in a body without receiving their previous month's wages, and the accumulated amount now goes into the coffers of the Municipal Corporation.

THE EXTRAVAGANT USE OF WATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was the idea "of the preservation of our prosperity and our commerce" that was uppermost and all-pervading in almost all the considerations connected with the plague in the beginning, and the idea of effectual or satisfactory preservation of life was assigned only a second rate position. But ultimately the latter asserted most powerfully its undoubted right of precedence: people certainly preferred preservation of life to "preservation of prosperity and commerce," and showed in the most unmistakeable manner their impatience at the undue and unsafe restraint put upon their freedom of flying "for their life" from the city reeking in plague. In like manner it may appear the plea of "the preservation of our prosperity and our commerce" is being brought into requisition in the matter of the consideration of the water meter system in Bombay. It may appear, Sir, that you have been pleased to do so in your issue of the 11th instant, on your evident supposition that the plague is at the least significantly due to "the water-logged condition of the city"; For, you say, Sir, "The main point in this controversy is that the needlessly extravagant consumption of water is most inimical to the public health, (and) has been one of the chief causes of our recent troubles (plague). . . . . After three consecutive years of plague it is the bounden duty of the Municipality to take remedial measures" (the introduction of water meters as a remedy against the alleged extravagant waste of water which is supposed to have water-logged the city) without a moment's unnecessary delay. But to my mind, I submit, it remains to be directly proved even to a little extent that the plague is due to the water-logged condition of the city. To what it is due nobody has dared or has been able to explain in a straight manner. Many have been the suppositions, and so far they have remained conjecture notwithstanding the continued and hard experience extending over full two years, in spite of the full and unstinted employment of the best medical savants of the world, despite the much-talked of advancement of science, and in the very teeth of the all-powerful and proverbially spend-thrift plague committee, who fought the plague by hurling bravely enough 35 lacs of rupees against it. That the plague is sustained or fostered by the alleged "water-logged condition of the city" is only one of many suggestions, and has so far remained undemonstrated. Mandvi where the plague first cropped up in Bombay is not, I think, either water-logged or undrained. But that is nothing. The allegation that the city is now so much water-logged as to produce ill-health also remains to be proved by facts and figures, and not by merely drawing conclusions from other allegations or unfounded statements. If it is proved that "the major part of the water brought in is absolutely run to waste," that the city is therefore really water logged, and that the water-logged condition produces ill-health of the city, then a remedy must be employed against the evil of the deliberate waste of water. But the remedy may not consist necessarily and solely in the introduction of water meter system; it may consists in the adoption of the more straight and direct measures that should put a stop to the evil of the "absolute" waste of water. These measures have been, as I pointed out in my last letter, provided by the existing law—measures for punishing the delinquents who waste water. But they do not appear to have been efficient, because, as you have been pleased to explain. "The punitive sections of the act are unworkable and have remained very largely inoperative from various reasons, foremost amongst them being the difficulty of bringing home their responsibility for running taps upon particular individuals. Many house-holders leave their taps turned on all night, but the preventive staff have no right of entry into dwellings at night to obtain proof of the waste that results. Because there are these defects in the existing act that prevent the delinquent from being brought to book and taught a severe lesson by the infliction of deterrent punishments, therefore it does not follow that the water meter system alone should be had recourse to, but it does follow that these defects must be put right, and put so efficiently right as should satisfactorily achieve the desired object of stopping all waste of water. Unless these measures in their amended forms have been given a full and fair trial, the complaint of waste of water may not be said to have been desirably utilized as an argument in favour of the proposed meter system. If with so many defects in the present act the preventive staff have been to a certain extent successful in obviating the waste," as you are pleased to mention, why cannot much better and even a complete success be obtained in stopping the waste if the defects pointed at in the act are removed, and the punitive sections made efficaciously operative? This would be, I submit, the straight and right course to adopt.

We are not aware, Sir, of any of the "innumerable methods of prevention adopted from time to time." But if they have failed in their object "they must have deserved to fail, for they must evidently have been ill designed or worse carried out.

In my last letter I have nowhere said anything that could be construed into what I am represented to have said that "an unlimited supply of water for the whole population was promised." What I said was, as I believed, that "glaring estimates were made of the supply of water to the individual tax-payer daily," and that even if the population increased much more than 900,000 the water supply would be sufficiently large and would not be stinted. There should certainly be a limit to everything, but the proper question at the present moment is, whether any and what circumstances or changes have come that should make a difference between the estimates, facts and figures held out at the consideration and launching of the Tansa water works project, and those really obtaining now, when the Commissioner is pleased to say "when the population is at least 900,000 the present water supply under existing conditions will be wholly inadequate," &c. If it is the plague that makes the whole difference it remains to be shown yet. It may be noticed, however, that the Commissioner Mr. Snow may appear to have been careful to avoid saying in his report to the Corporation anything that would show any relation or connection of the waste of water with the plague.

In the face of the alarm raised by the Commissioner of the "inadequacy" of our water supply, all possible sources of waste of water or what are popularly the bounds of absolute necessity or utility of water should be stopped. I thought and I still think that very large, perhaps much larger than estimated, quantities of water are wasted, or, if you are so pleased to term it, consumed for gardening purposes, and hence I suggested its stoppage against those purposes. What quantity of water is thus consumed all over Bombay is not I think fairly or accurately calculated yet, and should, I think, make at any rate not an insignificant item of our Municipal water revenue. In conclusion I need scarcely say that I never meant to countenance or wink at "deliberate" waste of water; on the contrary, I hold such waste certainly culpable, and should as certainly be remedied by efficacious and deterrent punitive measures. So far, Sir, I have restricted myself to the consideration of the existing conditions of things in connection with our water supply. Some of these days I shall perhaps have to ask your indulgence to allow me to speak of the *pros* and *cons* of the proposed water meter system.—your etc.,

July 12. SHAPURJEE SORABJEE.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following officers are permitted to return to duty:—Lieutenant-Colonel Bignell, Meywar Bhil Corps, Captain Edwards, 5th P.C., Lieutenants Nicolas, 7th B. C., Dreyer, 25th M. I., Burn, 13th M. I., Hodding, 20th M. I., Surgeon-Major Daly, 8th B. C.

THE following remain at Home on extended leave:—Lieutenant Colonel Barrow, 12th B. I., Major J. W. Gurrie, S. C., and Surgeon-Captain Morgan, I. M. S., for 4 months; Lieutenants Johnson, 25th Gurkhas, and Keene, 29th B. I., 3 months; Surgeon-Captain Frost, 2-4th Gurkhas, 2 months.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's. s. s. Mohammadi, Captain A. Erikson, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah via Aden, experienced light monsoon and fine clear weather throughout. The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Lawada, Captain G. D. Clarke, which arrived on Tuesday evening from Mauritius via Colombo, encountered strong trade wind and high sea. The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's. s.s. Marques Bacquehem, Captain G. Wallusching, which reached this port on Tuesday from Kobe, had moderate south-west monsoon.

ONE more specimen of Captain Trevor's stories, illustrates an adroit evasion of attendance at church parade by an officer. A Sergeant was heard informing him after a bugle call that the "dress" for the "Kautholics" had just "gone." The subaltern groaned. He had not managed to get to bed early on the preceding night. "How many are there, Sergeant?" "Ten file and a 'arf, sir." The Sergeant departed, and the officer commenced to get up. Presently the former returned. "One man taken for guard, sir; ten file for divine service." The officer groaned again. It was most exasperating. Then the Sergeant volunteered: "Beg pardon, sir, but there's one on 'em as don't look quite the thing, sir." The subaltern caught at that straw. "I don't want any man with me who ought to be with the doctor, Sergeant." "Very good, sir." The Sergeant retired once more, but came back almost immediately. He again knocked at the door, this time in a decisive and unapologetic manner. "Yes?" "One man gorn sick, sir: nine file and a 'arf on p'rade." The officer seemed quite surprised. Not an officer's party, Sergeant?" "No, sir." "Oh, will you march them off then, please." So the Sergeant went back to parade and the subaltern to bed.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	1	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	8
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Pardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	14
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	10
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	1	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	12
Total	10	10	77
Total plague deaths to date	30,624	26,259	
Same date last year	0	1	84

CHOLERA.

Attack 0
Death 1

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 12th July:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported	227	199	8
Fresh	3	4	0
Total	230	203	7

Arrangements are leeing made for the re-opening of the Hindu Fever Hospital, which was closed on the 1st June last, partly as there was no pressing necessity to continue it, and for want of funds. A new committee is likely to be organised at a public meeting shortly to be called by the present hospital committee.

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on the 9th, 10th and 11th instant, was respectively 4, 2 and 1, whereas last year the 9th July, showed a clean mortality bill and on the 10th and 11th there were respectively 1 and 2 deaths. At Varkoond on the 9th there was one death and four attacks, and on the 10th and 11th no deaths, and 4 and 3 attacks respectively. Mr. C. R. Macnamara who has suceeded Mr. H. M. Judge, as the Chief Plague Authority on the Damaun Frontier, has now sent replies to the numerous applications to cross the cordon, whereby it appears that he does not recognise Inoculation certificates as entitling the inoculated to passes to cross the cordon for Bombay. The people having read in the "Bombay Gujrathi" papers that "Her Magisty's Government and the Government of India are opposed to the establishment of quarantines and cordons designed to prevent the movement of people between affected and non-affected areas" have jumped to the conclusion that the days of the cordon on the Damaun frontier are now numbered.

INOCULATION AMONG

inoculated, they should have had, according to their relative strength, 31 deaths from plague and 33 deaths from other causes.

The actual result is the most striking of all that have been observed up to now.

Among the 77 uninoculated who died of plague, there was 1 babe below 3 years of age, and 4 people above 60, giving a total of 5 deaths. Among the 94 uninoculated who died of other causes than plague, there were 33 deaths in babies of 3 years and below, and 23 in people above 60, giving a total of 56 deaths.

The proportion of individuals of these two extremes of ages, who were inoculated, was very considerable, but smaller than their proportion among the uninoculated (see Appendix No. 1). In order to eliminate this source of possible error, the 5 deaths from plague and 56 deaths from other causes which occurred in uninoculated outside the age of 3 to 60 years, may be excluded from the comparison altogether, and after that the figures are still as follows:—9,516 uninoculated (probably exaggerated number) had 72 deaths from plague and 38 deaths from other causes, 3,814 inoculated (accurate number) had 3 deaths from plague and 4 deaths from other causes,

THE DIFFERENCE IN THE MORTALITY IN THE UNINOCULATED AND INOCULATED KHOJAS.

This represents a difference of 89·7 per cent. of deaths from plague in favour of the inoculated part of the community, and of 73·3 per cent. of deaths from what has been returned as "other causes," in favour of the same part of the community.

After making all allowances for inaccurate classification of deaths in the uninoculated group, with which the inoculated is being compared, and admitting that a part of the excess of deaths in the uninoculated may be due to a certain number of sickly people having abstained from inoculation, the result still contains an indication that, besides the protection against plague, this inoculation influences also favourably the resistance to certain other diseases than plague, a fact with regard to which exact material is since some time being accumulated in the Research Laboratory.

W. M. HAFFKINE.

APPENDIX NO. II.

(To be compared with Appendix No. IV.)

NAMES AND PARTICULARS OF THE INOCULATED KHOJAS WHO DIED BETWEEN THE 27TH DECEMBER 1897 AND 20TH APRIL 1898.

Names and particulars of the 7 Khojas inoculated during the Epidemic of 1897-98 who died of plague or other causes.

(a).—Died of Plague.

Mahamed Visram, male, 24, of Palla Galli.
Purbai, wife of Punja Ladha, 55, of Chinchpokli.
Mirium, grand-daughter of Hassam Somji, 3 years, of Kandi Moholla.*

(b)—Died of other causes.

Katija, daughter of Naoroji Jan Mahomed, 2 1-2 years, of Darga Moholla.
Mithibai, wife of Hasan Ladha, 24 years, of Kharak.
Chagbai, wife of Jan Mahamad Virji, 50 years, of Kandi Moholla,
Gulam Husein Alladin, male, 20 years, of Kharak.

Names and particulars of the 6 deceased Khojas inoculated during the Epidemic of 1896-97, who died of Plague or other causes during the period between the 27th December 1897 and 20th April 1898.

(a).—Died of Plague.

Gulam Husein Merally, grandson of Hasam Shivji, 6 years, of Durga Moholla.
Sakinabai, wife of Dost Mahamed Hassan, 25 years of Dungri.†

(b.)—Died of other causes.

Sakina, daughter of Jivraj Asar, 11 years, of Two Tanks.
Rehmatbai, wife of Samji Hirji, 20 years. of Kandi Moholla.
Fatma, daughter of Ismail Asar, 12 years, Jamatkhana, Dungri.
Sakinabai, wife of Musa Jaffer Parihan, 19 years, of Palla Galli.

* See Dr. M. B. Iam's letter, p. 6,
† With regard to this patient see Doctor Ismail Jan Mahomed and Doctor Bahadurji's letters, p. 8.

EXPLOIT OF SHARPERS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Roberts charged three men, Balla Nana, Rama Harri and Gainoo Ruckmajee, with cheating and abetment of cheating on the 2nd instant, and thereby inducing one Surajkuran Ramgopal, a dalal in the service of one Chumlall Chotmul, to deliver over to them rupees one thousand and twenty.

Mr. S. B. Spencer appeared for the prosecution. The first accused was represented by Mr. Godinho, pleader; the second and third accused were undefended.

The Magistrate remarked that he was pleased to see that the Police were empowered under the revised Criminal Procedure Code to act in the first instance in cases of this kind.

The "modus operandi" of the accused, as related by the prosecution, was that Surajkuran, a dalal in the service of one ChunilalChotmul made the acquaintance of Rama Hurry, a barber, the second accused in the case, who told him that he knew a man (Balla, the first accused) who was versed in the art of manufacturing currency notes by doubling them. A few days after Surajkuran received two currency notes of rupees five hunnred each for payment or his master's account into another firm. He took this amount with a note for rupees twenty which he had borrowed to the confidential barber, whom he met in company with the third accused Gainoo Ruckmajee. The trio proceeded to the house of the first accused Balla in Loharchawl, and was there introduced, and the object of the visit, made known. The complete then entered a room and an apparatus produced which was supposed to be the medium through which the process of doubling the notes was to be effected. This consisted of a few panes of glass between four of which the notes were spread and covered with plain sheets of paper. Over this some powder was sprinkled, and a liquid, supposed to be acid, was carefully poured over. At the conclusion of this stage of the proceedings, a woman appeared on the scene, and was asked to take away the newly made up parcel and warm it near the fire in the next room. She returned soon after, and Balla, the arch culprit, made a pretence of the heating process not being properly carried out. He then hand-ed the parcel to Rama, who left the room with the ostensible purpose of warming the plates over again. This was his opportunity for abstracting the currency notes and secreting them. He returned in a few minutes with the parcel and showed his dupe a few pieces of burnt paper which he said was the fate of the two currency notes in the attempt at heating them. Surajkuran was pacified by his companions, and on their going out on the street the three accused took to their heels. Information was given that same night to the Police who subsequently arrested Balla at his own house and the second and third accused upcountry.

At yesterday's hearing of the case the first accused denied any complicity in the transaction. The second and third accused pleaded guilty but urged that they were induced to commit the offence with which they were charged by the first accused, in whose house the two currency notes for rupees five hundred each were found in a rat hole bitten into small pieces.

The Magistrate gave Mr. Godhino time till this morning to receive instructions from his client as to his defence and then dispose of the case.

A DEFAMATION CASE.

SETTLED BY ADVICE OF COUNSEL.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the charge of defamation preferred by Mr. Ruttonsha Nusserwanji Ghiara, Mr. Framjeeji Hormusji Bilimoria, and Mr. Muncherji Shapurji Tata, abkari contractors of the district of Nowsari in the Gaikwari territory, against Mr. Hormusji Jamsedji secretary, editor and publisher of the "Gujarat Mitra," a weekly paper printed at Surat, and against Mr. Bejonjee Eduljee Dumasia, former abkari contractor of Nowsari, was called on for hearing. Mr. Dinshaw D. Dawur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Dinshaw, of Messrs. Ardesar Hormusji and Dinshaw, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Fardunji Sorabjee Taliarkhan, barrister-at-law, defended Mr. Dumasia. Mr. Davur reported to the Court that the accused Secretary, who had printed in his paper the two letters signed by Dumasia, on the 19th and 26th December 1897, had made a complete retractation of the allegations contained in the letters and published an apology in his paper on 26th June 1898. Mr. Davur read the apology to the Court. It was to the effect that having satisfied himself by inquiry into the matter, the (Secretary) had come to the conclusion that the charges made against the complainant were unfounded, and that he must express his regret for having allowed himself to be led by one-sided representations to write what he then thought in good faith to be a duty he owed to the public interest, but which he subsequently found to be misrepresentations made by interested parties, and he was sorry that he published them. Mr. Davur, in connection applied for permission to withdraw the charge against the accused Secretary, which was granted. After that Mr. Taliarkhan had a long conference with Mr. Davur, and as there was a disputed point regarding the form the apology should take, the assistance of the Magistrate was invoked. Eventually Mr. Dumasia passed the following twritten apology to the three complainants:—"Gentlemen, in connection with the charge of defamation laid against me by you, in the Chief Magistrate's Court at Bombay, I have to address you as follows: I hereby unreservedly withdraw all allegations made in my letters of 19th and 26th December 1897, in the *Gujarat Mitra*, and say that they were made on information which I then believed to be true, but which I find now is unreliable. I tender my sincere apology for having caused annoyance to you by the allegations I had made in my letters." This satisfied Mr. Davur, who, with the permission of the court, withdraw the charge against Mr. Dumasia also.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LOWERING THE FENCES.

REGARDING the recent battle of the vernaculars, which is said to be a covert attempt to lower the standards of examination in our University, the *Rast Goftar* says: The studied attempt made by a coterie of members of the Senate to lower the fences has again met with a rebuff. Known representatives of the Graduates' Association are tempted to win popularity with the rising class of students. Their attempts have been to lighten the burthen of the undergraduates. But that is a thin veil and a guise. Shrouded securely under that guise they have persistently tried to lower the standards of examination in our University and to cheapen the value of our B.A. and M.A. degrees. Unhappily in this endeavour, patriotism has run rampant. Their war-cry is to reach the masses and to be able to address the masses in their own vernaculars, after the fashion of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bhanu. In order to educate the masses they plead for the encouragement of the vernaculars. Not in the high schools or the middle class vernacular schools, but in the University. That is beginning at the wrong end. The supporters of the vernaculars had been agitating and securing votes for months and years. The Dean's casting vote against the introduction of the vernaculars in the higher examinations proved disastrous. Those who counted upon sure victory were dismayed. The one vote,—the casting vote that turned the scales, was of no less a personage than the Dean, who is also the head of the Educational Department, and is the Director of Public Instruction!

The "Gujarati" remarks:—We are entirely at one with those who think that the study of vernaculars should be once more re-introduced in our high schools. It is notorious that very young students enter upon the study of English without mastering even the rudiments of the grammar of their vernaculars. The result is that they find themselves hampered on all sides in the study of English and classical languages. But supposing the vernaculars are introduced in the educational course of our secondary schools, what incentive is there to learn them with care unless and until all the candidates for the matriculation are examined in their vernacular? If this is not enforced, not many students would bestow their labours on a profitless study. Whas those, who are in favour of the recognition of vernaculars by the University, desire is that Indian boys should not lose touch with Indian modes of thought and vernacular idiom and phraseology. One way to secure this result is to make examinees write essays in their mother tongue and translate English passages into vernacular.

THE PROPOSED METER SYSTEM.

With regard to the letter from the Municipal Commissioner on the question of adopting the meter system in connection with the distribution of water in the city, the *Gujarati* observes: We think the Corporation has been subjected to a good deal of unfair criticism for its reluctance to go in at once for what is supposed to be an effective and sufficient remedy for checking waste of water. How far the waterlogged condition of Bombay is really due to the wastage of water, and what amount is actually wasted are such easy questions that can be answered off-hand. Experience has shown that the present meter system is unreliable, and wherever meters have been used, their measurements have been found to be as much on the right as on the wrong side. Then there is the very important question of preventing curruption and black-mailing, which are likely to follow the general adoption of the system throughout the city. It does not admit of an easy solution, and it is to be hoped that the Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider the whole subject will be able to suggest under what conditions and restrictions the meter system ought to be adopted with safety.

WHAT IS A KHAN BAHADUR?

"India" could not understand the value of the title Khan Bahadur, and this is how the "Rast Goftar" instructs its contemporary: When "India" ventures to leave the safe ground of platitudes, and discusses the intimate things of the country about which it professes to be so well informed, it invariable gets into a mess. It cannot, for instance, understand the value of the title "Khan Bahadur," or that it should be appropriate for a Parsee and a doctor. The title is good Urdu and, we believe, fair Persian, the former being the "lingua franca" of India, and the latter the language of the home of the Parsees. Every one who knows India recognizes that it is an honourable title, and much sought after, even the most ambitious recognizing in it a step on the ladder of social precedence.

THE "GUJARATI" AND THE "PIONEER."

Referring to the "Pioneer's" attack on the questionable loyalty of certain remarks on the Government and its character which had appeared in the vernacular columns of the "Gujarati," an Anglo-Gujarati weekly published in Bombay the "Kaiser-i-Hind" discourses: On the very face of it, there was evidence to point to the conclusion that it could have only been inspired by some person or other familiar with the vernacular but intent, though impotently, on doing harm to our local contemporary. We thought as much at the time, and it now turns out, judging from the long, exhaustive, and closely reasoned out letter, whose relentless logic is conclusive enough which the editor of the Gujarati addressed last week to the "Pioneer," that the doubts thrown on the accuracy of the quotation were perfectly well founded. Our contemporary has fully vindicated himself from the base insinuations contained in that paragraph, and made it clear that it could not have been indited with any other purpose but to mislead and excite the Anglo-Indian public which is still suffering from the malady of "sedition on the brain." It is a matter of regret that the "Pioneer," which is presumed to have a reputation for journalistic rectitude as much as the "Gujarati," should have been betrayed into giving publicity to the imputation without making the slightest attempt at its verification.

The *Indian Spectator* writes:—The editor of the "Gujarati," has sent us a copy of a letter sent by him to the editor of the "Pioneer," protesting against an attack, recently made in its columns, wherein the writer almost charged the Gujrati with having preached, in a series of articles, sedition and rebellion in India, and held up for admiration the example of America that wrested its independence at the point of the bayonet. We had not read the articles in the "Gujrati," nor do we suppose would the editor of the "Pioneer" have read them but for some adventitious influence. The editor of the "Gujrati," in fact, insinuates that it has to thank some Bombay gentlemen for doing it the honour of drawing the attention of the editor of the "Pioneer" to its vernacular columns. If so, we cannot certainly think very highly of a gentlemen amongst us who went to an Anglo-Indian journal, 1,000 miles away, for the purpose of drawing the attention of the English readers to what was said in the vernacular columns of a weekly here.

SPIES AND THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

Commenting upon the statement of Sir William Wedderburn in Parliament regarding the secret police, the race of spies and flatterers on whom the Government of India is supposed to rely, the *Rast Goftar* writes: The Hon'ble member for Banffshire continues to insult the intelligence of the House by parrot-like repetion of the lessons taught him by his friends of the National Congres. Who, for instance, are the secret police, the race of spies and flatterers on whom, according to his arguments in support of his latest amendment, the Government of India relies? If Sir W. Wedderburn would tell the English people something about his own spies and flatterers more or less in these lines, he would be doing a favour to the public, and no doubt be gratifying his Scottish constituents. There is one aspect of the matter on which some light might be thrown with much advantage. Spying implies the existence of someting which is secret. What is the secret about which the spokesman of the Congress is so anxious? We thought they had no secrets, the little innocents. The righteous indignation of the Secretary of State, at the introduction of utterly irrelevant Congress clap-trap into the discussion of the 14th June, was quite refreshing.

TEACHING THE CORPORATION TO BE RECALCITRANT.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks: We have every sympathy with Mr. Mehta's proposition, that the Corporation should refuse to pay any more grants on account of plague expenditure, till Government replies to their letter as regards the distribution of said expenditure. Enough has been disclosed during the last few weeks to show that the Plague Committee was very extravagant and that it has no proper accounts to show how the money, it indented upon the Corporation for, was spent, or whether all of it was actually spent. If Government is going to stick to the letter of the law and refuse to contribute anything towards the plague expenditure, the Corporation would be justified in asking for a strict account and a plain business-like bill. Under the Epidemics Act the Corporation is bound to pay all monies for plague expenditure, not all monies demanded by agencies irresponsible to it. It was Government that appointed the Plague Committees. If those committed blunders, or if they did not keep such proper accounts as would furnish the basis to frame bills upon, those that appointed them must suffer. That is equity and law both, we should think.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON'S "POLITICAL SUICIDE."

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* states it is an open secret well known to the frequenters of the Parliamentary lobby that Lord George Hamilton has committed his own political suicide, and can never again attain any ministerial office. Our contemporary adds: That all love is lost between Sir William Wedderburn and Lord George Hamilton is well known. And the State Secretary, with his ignorance of Indian affairs, is often ried when Sir William trips him. Intolerant of criticism as that inflated official is, and ungovernable as he is in his temper, Lord George always makes an exhibition of himself which the fair-minded of his own party are never slow to condemn. In fact, it may be asserted without the fear of contradiction that in the present Ministry there is not a more incompetent and incapable Minister than he. When he retires from his office, which the sooner he does the better, his political career will be sealed. His party have weighed him in the balance and found him wanting.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday:

RE SALEM JOSEPH.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order. Mr. Manker, on behalf of a creditor, in opposing the application, said that the insolvent had not lodged his books of account and had concealed jewellery of the value of Rs. 5,000, the possessions of which he had admitted in the Court of Small Causes in a suit filed against him by the creditor. Mr Kapadia, in support of the application, read the affidavit of the insolvent which, among other things, stated that he formerly carried on the business of a pearl merchant, but for the last three years he only did the business of a broker, and as such he had not kept any books of account. The insolvent further denied the possession off the jewellery mentioned in the opposing creditor's affidavit.

His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, granted the usual interim order.

RE ARDESHIR COWASJI MUCCADUM.

Mr. Saher, for the insolvent, moved for a week's interim order. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had not lodged with the Official Assignee all the books of account. His Lordship granted a week's interim order as applied for.

In this matter Mr. Manker on behalf of a creditor, Nassarwanji Nanabhoy, applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the name of Nassarwanji Nanabhoy should not be struck off from the schedule as a partner, and why his name should not be entered as a creditor for Rs. 5,000. The learned counsel further asked that the name of his client be not published in the *Government Gazette* as a patner of the insolvent, and in support of it said that the insolvent was never a partner of his client, who was a respectable merchant and had merely acted as the insolvent's shroff. His Lordship granted the rule applied for.

RE BARJORJEE MANCHERJEE MORRIS.

On the motion of Mr. Kapadia, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE SAKALCHAND VANDRAWAN AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of a creditor, moved absolute the rule calling upon the insolvent and others to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court. The learned counsel said that a rule for contempt had been taken out by the creditor against the insolvent and certain witnesses, because they did not put in their presence when their names were called. Owing to their absence the rule had remained unserved for a long time, and only recently his client was able to serve the rule on the first insolvent.

His Lordship made the rule absolute against the first insolvent and ordered it to be served on the others personally.

RE LILADHUR SUNDERJI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Raikes, on behalf of a creditor, moved for a rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvents to show cause why the interim stay of examination of the witnesses should not be set aside. The learned counsel said that the Official Assignee had repeatedly called upon the insolvents to attend the office to give him the necessary help in the matter of the insolvency, but they had failed to do so, with the result that the Official Assignee had to get an order from the court for the examination of certain witnesses who were most material to the case. The insolvents, with a view do defeat the object of the order, had obtained a rule only yesterday for the revocation of the adjudication order.

His Lordship granted the rule applied for.

RE HIRJI KESHAVJI.

On the application of Mr. Kothare the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices on the creditors.

MARRIAGE OF A MAID OF HONOUR.

ROYAL PRESENTS.

THE marriage of Comte de Mauny Talvande with the Lady Mary, byng, Maid of Honour to her Majesty, daughter of the Earl of Strafford, Equerry to the Queen, was celebrated in St. James's Church, Spanish-place the other afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Wales, with Princes Victoria and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, were present; also Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe Weimar.

Comte de la Mazeliere supported the bridegroom as best man. The bride arrived at the church at half-past two o'clock, and was accompanied to the chancel by her father, who gave her away. Lady Mary was attended by five bridesmaids, Miss Kitty Boscawen, and Miss Mary Dyke, her cousins; the Hon. Elsie Grosvenor, Hon. Alice Majendie, and Miss Cecelia Meade. The bride wore a gown of rich ivory satin, draped with a quantity of Brussels lace, her veil being of the same valuable fabric. The bridesmaids' white satin gowns were embroidered in pale green, and trimmed with chiffon, their straw hats being draped with green silk and plumed with white ostrich feathers. The bridegroom presented them with pale green enamel brooches bearing initials and coronet, and with shower bouquets of lilies of the valley tied with white satin ribbon.

The Royal guests were met on their arrival by the Earl and Countess of Normanton, who conducted the Princesses to seats facing the chancel. The short ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Laughton. After the registration of the marriage the bridal party drove off to 77, Pall-mall, the residence of the Earl and Countess of Normanton, where the Earl of Strafford welcomed his many friends. Those present included: The Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria, attended by Sir Francis and Miss Knollys; Princess Christian, with Major Martin and Miss Lock in waiting; Prince and Princess of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Earl and Countess of Normanton, and many others. The newly-married pair have gone to Wrotham Park, the Earl of Strafford's place at Barnet.

The wedding presents numbered about 400, and were displayed in one of the drawing rooms at the Earl and Countess of Normanton's residence in Pall-mall. The Queen presented the bride with a beautiful bracelet, the centre formed of 9 fine diamonds, with a ribbon on each side in sapphires and diamonds. Her Majesty also sent Lady Mary an Indian shawl. The Prince and Princess of Wales's gift was a very handsome sapphire and diamond hoop bracelet, and the Duke and Duchess of York gave a crescent brooch of the same stones. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught sent a set of valuable china coffee cups and saucers and spoons in case. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein's present was two diamond bows connected by a pearl chain. Princess Victoria of Wales gave a diamond bird brooch; Princess Henry of Battenberg, brooch of pearls, diamonds, and tur quoises.

THE PRINCE AND THE NEWSPAPER BOY.

A GOOD story of the Prince of Wales is told by a bookstall clerk on the South-Eastern Railway. He writes; "When I was a youngster I sold papers at a provincial station on the South-Eastern Railway. It happened that the Prince was travelling on that line, and he had to change trains at our station. The up train was late, and the Prince wandered on to the platform to buy an evening special. We boys had been ordered off the platform, but were hanging about to see what we could see. When a good natured stout gentleman beckoned to me, I wasn't going to lose my chance, and darted though the barrier. But some official in gold and lace ordered me sternly back. The stout gentleman still beckoned, so I dodged the official, who started a chase, the stout gentleman laughing and pointing us out to his friends. This put me on my mettle, and I ran, making him run as he had never run before. In the dark and excitement I didn't see what I was doing, and just as he put out his hand to collar me, I tumbled on to the rails. The train had been signalled, and several people came to my assistance; but it was the stout gentleman who jumped down and handed me up to the platform while a dozen people assisted him back again. He had me brought before him, and himself felt me all over to see if any bones were broken, then patting me on the check, he said:—"That was a near shave my boy, we don't want another like it, and he gave me a piece of gold. I did not know, till the porters told me, that it was His Royal Highness, and only regret that in my flurry he never got his paper."

A PARISIAN TRAGEDY.

ANOTHER conjugal drama has been enacted in the streets of Paris. Henri Desbordes, a telegraph clerk working at the Bourse office, shot at his wife, who was employed at the same place in a like capacity, in the Rue Muller, injuring her slightly and then lodged a bullet in his own head, dying a few hours afterwards. The couple were only married six months ago, but soon after the wedding Henri Desbordes began to ill-treat in the most brutal manner the poor woman who at last, in despair, took refuge with her mother and informed her husband of her resolution to institute proceedings with a view to a divorce. This—occurred in the early days of last month and the man who is described as having been passionately in love with his victim and a prey to a morbid jealousy—was much affected by this separation, the more so as his wife, being employed in the same office they were constantly meeting. Henri Desbordes made several vain attempts in the way of reconciliation, and when his wife left at the termination of the day's work to return to her mother, he followed and catching her up in the Rue Muller, tried a last appeal, and being repulsed, drew a revolver out of his pocket and fired thrice at the young woman. One bullet struck his wife, but its effect was deadened by coming in contact with the comb at the back of her head. She fell to the ground nevertheless, and her husband, believing that he had killed her, inflicted on himself the wound that proved fatal.

EVER-BURNING-LAMPS.

IT is recorded in an old work that about the middle of the sixteenth century, when Paul III. was Pope, an ancient tomb was discovered in Rome in the Via Appia, which from a recording inscription was stated to be the burial place of Tullia, the daughter of Cicero. The body of a woman was found in the sepulchre, with her hair in tresses, tied with a golden thread. A lamp was burning there, which, if the story were true, must have done so for more than 1,500 years. No sooner, however, did air penetrate the vault than the lamp was extinguished and the body dissolved into dust. Some five hundred years earlier a lamp which must have been burning for a much longer period, is stated to have been found alight in a tomp supposed to contain the body of Pallas, the son of Evander, of whom Virgil tells us. A labourer digging in a field in the outskirts of Rome, came upon the body of a man taller than the city wall, and enclosed in a stone coffin establishing its identity. A great gash was in the middle of the breast, the very wound inflicted by the spear of Turnus, and overhead was a burning lamp. William of Malmesbury, alluding to this matter, tells us that the lamp was contructed by magical art, so that no violent blast could extinguish it. Some days afterwards the skin and veins dissolved. As Pallas is a doubtful character in history, and the stature given would seem to be too great, one is rather sceptical concerning this case. Solinus, a Latin writer of the first century, tells us of a light that was found in a tomb where it must have burned for 1,500 years, and which fell into dust when touched. The lamp of Olybius Maximus of Padua was a celebrated one. This, too, burned for 1,500 years, which appears to have been a favourite term of duration with the old authors. England as well as Italy, has also had the honour of producing.

MARVELLOUS LAMPS.

Bailey, in his English Dictionary of 1730, tells us that at the dissolution of the monasteries in the time of Henry VIII. there was a lamp found that had then burned for more than 1,200 years. Two of such lamps, he goes on to say, were known and were to be seen in the Museum of Rarities at Leyden in Holland. The stories probably suggested to Shakespeare the address of Perdita to the supposed dead body of the Queen when about to consign it to the sad sea waves. Spenser also alludes at length in a poem to the mystical meaning of the Wise Virgins' lamps which "shall never go out." Friar Bacon believed in the possibility of making lamps that should burn for ever, and Liceto, an Italian doctor of the seventeenth century, strenuously contended in support of them. He said the everlasting fires burning on the altars of Pagan divinities were cases in point, but this was not so, inasmuch as these latter were kept alight by appointed guardians, who were liable to the punishment of death if they allowed them to expire. On the other side, Ottavio Ferrari issued a work, also in the seventeenth century, printed at Padua, entitled "Dissertatio de Veterum Lucerna Sepulchrelibus." He contended that the use of sepulchral lamps could not be of such long standing in Italy as was asserted, inasmuch as in past ages they used to burn their dead and place the ashes in urns with such narrow necks that no snub could ever be got into them. He also maintained that there could never be a perpetual flame by means of oil or wicks. These lamps, which repeatedly have burned for so many ages, are possibly explained by a French writer, Vigneul Marville, who says it often happens when antiquaries are examining by torchlight old sepulchres which they have opened, that thick vapours, produced by the decomposition of bodies, become ignited at the approach of flame, to the great astonishment of the attendants, who have been known to proclaim this as a miracle.

ROSENCRANTZ,

the founder of the Rosicrucians, is reputed to have made a perpetual lamp, which was found years after his death in the vault where he was buried. This story, which is somewhat of a similar kind to those of Tullia and Pallas, is referred to at length in No. 379, of Addison's "Spectator," thus:—"A certain person having occasion for a dark room, that deep in the ground, met with a small door having a wall on each side of it. His curiosity, and the hopes of finding some hidden treasure, soon prompted him to force open the door. He was immediately surprised by a sudden blaze of light, and discovered a very fair vault. At the upper end of it was a statue of a man in armour, sitting by a table and leaning on his left arm. He held a truncheon in his right hand, and had a lamp burning before him. The man had no sooner set one foot within the vault than the statue erected itself from its leaning posture, stood bolt upright, and upon the fellow's advancing another step lifted up the truncheon in his right hand. The man still ventured a third step, when the statue with a furious blow broke the lamp into a thousand pieces, and left his guest in a sudden darkness. Upon the report of this adventure, the country people soon came with lights to the sepulchre, and discovered that the statue which was made of brass, was nothing more than a piece of clockwork; that the floor of the vault was all loose, and underlaid with several springs, which, upon any man's entering, naturally produced that which had happened. Rosicrucius, say his disciples, made use of this method to show the world that he had invented the ever-burning lamps of the ancients, though he was resolved no one should reap any advantage from the discovery."

In Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy" a lamp is mentioned which is to burn as long as the man with whom it has a mystical connection is to live. This lamp, according to Burgravius, a pupil of Paracelsus, is to be

MADE OF MAN'S BLOOD,

which chemically prepared for forty days, and afterwards kept in a glass, shall show all the accidents of this life. If the lamp burn brightly then the man is cheerful and well—if, on the other hand, he be melancholy or a spendthrift, then it will burn dim and flicker in its socket, and, wonderful to state, goes out altogether when he dies. A wonderful lamp is described in a work attributed to Virgil. The story tells that "Virgilius on a great mighty marble pillar did make a bridge that came up to the palace; that palace and the pillar stood in the mid of Rome, and upon this pillar made he a lamp of glass that always burned without going out, and nobody might put it out; and this lamp lightened over all the City of Rome either in one corner or other; and there was not so little a street but it gave such light that it seemed two torches there had stand; and upon the walls of the palace made he a metal man that held in his hand a metal bow that pointed ever upon the lamp for to shoot it out, but alway burned the lamp, and gave light over all Rome. And upon a time went the burgesses' daughters to play in the palace, and beheld the metal man; and one of them asked, in sport, why he shot not, and then she came to the man, and with her hand touched the bow, and then the bolt flew out, and broke the lamp that Virgilius made; and it was wonder that the maiden went not out of her mind for the great fear she had, and also the other burgesses' daughters that were in her company, of the great stroke that it gave when it hit the lamp, and when they saw the metal man so swiftly run his way; and never after was he no more seen. And this foresaid lamp was abiding burning after the death of Virgilius by the space of three hundred years or more." The appearance of these lamps in ancient sepulchres evidently testifies to the existence of the sentiment of respect and love for the departed, for really they could never be of any use. When we consider that a so-called perpetual or everlasting lamp is of necessity an object subject entirely to chance, whose perpetuity cannot possibly be relied on, for accident or even mischief may at any time extinguish it, it becomes evident that no good purpose can be gained by its employment, and that the feeling of having benefited the deceased in any way must be entirely sentimental.

THE "Kolnische Zeitung" publishers a telegram alleged to come from Paris, stating that Governmental circles there know positively that England has succeeded in enforcing the sale of the Egyptian State railways in the Soudan to an English company. The Khedive, it is added, resisted to the utmost, in view of the grate strategical importance of these railways, and even asked the Sultan for support. Both, however, were helpless, Lord Cromer having been instructed by Lord Salisbury to bring the strongest pressure to bear upon the Khedive. The English demand was founded on the argument that England, which was conquering the Soudan with her blood and money absolutely needed these railways, and must therefore take possession of them by all means. When at the same time a strong British squadron received orders to appear off Alexandria, the Khedive's resistance was broken. He declared that he must yield to force, and the Egyptian Ministerial Council determined on the sale.

THE following is from "Indian Gardening": We have endeavoured in previous articles to show the advantages of fruit-growing in Indian. We pointed out some months ago ("vide Indian Gardening," 13th January, 1898) how the Government of Ontario had taken upon itself to defray the entire cost of an experiment whereby Canadian fruits would be landed in England in a fresh state, and had guaranteed against loss the fruit-growers who promised to contribute supplies towards the first shipments. We also pointed out at the same time the possibility of developing fruit trade between India and the Continent of Europe. Our suggestions would seem to have been taken up by the London and Continental papers, for we have received enquiries as to the nature of the Indian fruit industry from such distant places as St. Petersburg and Brussels. If our British capitalists are not very quick about it we shall probably find at no distant date a Russian, German or Belgian Fruit Syndicate established in India, who being first in the field, will very soon have the entire monopoly of the fruit trade, in the same way as Ralli Brothers have almost the entire export grain trade of India in their hands.

THE CHRISTENING OF THE "ALBION."

THE SCENE BEFORE THE DISASTER.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the *Westminster Gazette*, who by the way, had never before witnessed a launch, renders us the following account of the christening of the battleship Albion by the Duchess of York, it will be noted, without mentioning the calamity—for the sufficient reason that though he stood within 150 yards of the scene of the disaster and remained in the shipbuilding yard for half an hour after the ceremony, she remained unconscious of the disaster until he read of it next morning!

A warship in course of construction is not a thing of beauty; it is not even picturesque. But it has one attribute which, when the big ship is in her naked, untidy, unfinished state, is more strongly marked than in any other period of her existence. Earlier on she looked insignificant; presently she will be magnificent. But while her decks are bare, her sides unpainted, perhaps from the very fact that her guns are missing, and her formidable crew not yet formed, her appearance, though ungainly, is impressive. She lies upon the water a helpless hulk; but her size, her massive strength—unconcealed by paint—everything about her seems to suggest the transformation that is to make her an engine of war, to be, perhaps, the scene of bloodshed, to conquer or be conquered in battle, and, whichever may be her fate, to play a worthy part in defending the honour of a great empire. Such a ship was launched yesterday at Blackwall by the Duchess of York, the wife of a sailor prince; and such an impression seemed to have made itself felt, for despite the bunting, the crowds, and the cheering, there was an unwonted solemnity which added to the charm of the ceremonial that is in itself always picturesque.

The yard of the company to which the task of building her Majesty's ship Albion had been entrusted lies at the mouth of the river Lea; and the Duke and Duchess of York, attended by a large company, were conveyed there by water from Westminster. The ship to be launched—a huge, unwieldy mass of iron, daubed with red, and smeared here and there with white paint—was visible from the Thames, through the network of scaffold poles that surrounded her, some time before the old Trinity hulk that had once been a warship—of how different a class!—at the mouth of the Lea was reached. And the small river steamers passed slowly beneath her tall stern, pointing towards the muddy water, she seemed even more gigantic than when, an hour later, she floated lightly among the crowd of rowing boats that flocked around her. By her side, a few yards away, was another warship, in course of construction for the Japanese Navy. High up above, over her powerful ram, a staging had been erected; and here, when "Success to the Albion" had been drunk, after lunch, the Duke and Duchess took their stand, surrounded by the choir-boys who were to assist in the religious ceremony which preceded the more prosaic business of the day. Two psalms were sung, and prayers for the safety of the ship and for the well-being of those she might bear, were said by Archdeacon Stevens and Canon Pelly; and then, just as the First Lord of the Admiralty joined the Royal party, the Duchess with a silver blade cut a silken cord, and freed the "Albion from her bonds, allowing her to glide gracefully down to the water. The ceremony could have been simpler. A few prayers, a salute of the usual number of guns, and all was over. There was no breaking of champagne; ominously enough, as it afterwards seemed, the bottle thrice missed its mark. The new battleship was christened informally, and in Thames water.

The Thames Ironworks Company, who have built the Albion, were the builders of our first armoured warship, the Warrior, in 1860. Since then, they could be no clearer demonstration of the enormous strides that have been made in naval construction since that time than a view of the two vessels side by side. The Warrior was one of the finest vessels of her day. But the twin-screw first-class battleship Albion promises to be one of the finest vessels of her class that has ever been added to our Navy, and to bring back to the Thames some of the laurels that have lately been wrested from her by the Tyne. She is one of six battleships now in course of construction—the others being the Canopus, the Ocean, the Glory, and the Vengance. Her length is 390 feet, her breath 74 feet; her displacement is 12,950 tons, and her indicated horse-power 13,500, which is expected to give her a speed of 18-1-2 knots an hour. Over 196 feet of her length, and from five feet below the water line to nine feet above it, she has a six-inch armour belt. Her circular barbettes will be protected by 12-inch armour over their upper parts, and by 6-inch armour below—behind the armour-belt, that is. She is, in fact, a combination of two distinct classes—a protected cruiser and an armoured battleship in one. Her armament is to consist of four 12-inch (46 tons) breech-loading guns, twelve 6-inch quick-firing guns, ten 12-pounder quick-firing guns, six 3-inch quick-firing guns, eight 45-inch Maxim guns, and four submerged 18-inch torpedo tubes.

A FREAK OF THE BRAIN.

WHEN a person goes to a place to which he is an utter stranger, and is struck by a strange sense of familiarity in his surroundings, that curious feature is, I think, observes a writer in a weekly paper to be explained on the theory of the irregular action of the two halves or lobes into which our great brain (or cerebrum) is divided. Readers who are interested in this and other brain byeways may perhaps read a couple of articles of mine published in Harper's Magazine for April and May this year, wherein I discuss fully the double consciousness idea. That is to say, I hold that in the case above noted you get a first consciousness from one lobe of your brain, and this is succeeded by a second conciousness from the other lobe, and so the second state finds the apparent familiarity with the scene in the first state. But this explanation will not satisfy everybody, although there are many bits, of evidence that support it; evidence which I summed up in an article on "Our Double Selves" in Longman's Magazine for December last. Some people elect to believe that these sensations are gleams of a real memory of some past state. These mental states, which in ordinary folks occur now and then only, are things of habit with other people of less stable mind, and in epileptic persons they are of constant occurence. Yet people have actually found in them proof of their existence in some previous state of being when all that is required for their explanation is a reference to some brain irregularity; but some folk will always soar into the clouds for an explanation which lies at their feet. The idea that we may inherit memories of things which happened to our parents, and features and their personal traits of character has also been invoked to account for these mental gleams. I confess I can find no support for this latter theory. If we could reproduce in our brains memories of things which happened to our parents

WRITERS AND READERS.

THERE is a rumor that the "Idler" is to change hands again. If indeed definite arrangements to that effect have not already been made, The name mentioned in relation to the future control of the magazine is that of Mr. Oswald Crawfurd., who recently started a new weekly paper. No doubt the two publications would be conducted side by side, always supposing the rumour, as to the "Idler," to be accurate.

The hymn by Mr. Gladstone, which is to appear in the July number of "Good Words," consists of ten verses. Its title is "Holy Communion," and it might be described as a prayer for guidance. The spirit that breathes through it reminds one of some of Mr. Gladstone's favorite hymns. The verse were written so far back as the year 1836, and the manuscript has that dating in the author's handwriting. His poem, "On an Infant," which belongs to the same period, is to be reprinted in "Good Words."

The July issue of that magazine will also contain Dean Wickham's appreciation of Mr. Gladstone as seen from near at hand. The Dean, who, needless to recall, is Mr. Gladstone's son-in-law, has one or two things to say of his old age. He was always kindly and lenient in his judgments upon political opponents. In his later years, although politics was sharp enough, these judgments became even gentler. Other characteristics which made Mr. Gladstones old age so interesting were his continuous and vivid touch with life, his unquenchable thirst for knowledge, and, finally, his sense of the nearness of another life.

Sir Richard Temple is engaged upon an Indian book, which Messrs. Chatto will publish in the autumn. Sir Richard, of course, spent many years in India before he became a figure in the House of Commons. He has retired from the arena of politics, and one result of the fact will be this book, which may have the title, "A Bird's-Eye View of Picturesque India." Anyhow, that conveys the idea, which is to chat informingly, as a traveller might, of India the country. There will be pictures from drawings by Sir Richard Temple himself, for he is an artist of some parts.

Mr. Lane will publish a volume of poems, chiefly lyrical, by Mr. Ernest Hartley Coleridge, The nephew of a great poet, he has himself been a writer of verse for years, but so far he has not published under that head. Mr. Coleridge's literary work is well known, however, in connection with the collected edition of the Coleridge letters which appeared two years ago. He also prepared the selections from Coleridge's notebooks, entitled "Anima Poetæ," and he is at present a worker on Mr. Murray's definitive edition of Byron.

Sir Henry Irving has some "foot-wear"—as the Americans would say—which will be noted in a book Messrs. Chapman are to publish. He is the possessor of the sandals worn by Kean when the latter played in "Brutus" in 1818. A second trophy consists of a pair of colored morocco Wellington boots which Kemble wore some years earlier. Both trophies were loaned for the exhibition of old-time boots and shoes which the Cordwainers' Company once organised. Mr. W. H. Dutton, formerly warden of the company, has just written a short history of it. This volume will be illustrated with thirty plates typical of the "foot-wear" collected at the exhibition.

There is literary evidence—the evidence of books ordered—to show that our Admiralty is waking up to the importance now, and in the future, of the American navy. The Admiralty is understood to be securing a supply of works bearing upon its history—as, for example, one by Mr. Theodore Roosevelt about the war of 1812. Then, Captain Mahan's writings are most important, and indeed a good deal has been written upon the American navy one way or another. It may be added that the Navy Department at Washington has for years bought, for the libraries of American men-of-war, copies of all naval works appearing here and on the Continent.

Mr. Fred T. Jane's "New Naval War Game" will be published before the end of July by Messrs. Sampson Low. The game is something more than a naval edition of the soldiers' war game, since every possible tactical or strategical problem can be tested by it and every individual type of ship, gun, armour, or projectile is allowed for. The game is cosmopolitan, like Mr. Jane's "All the Word's Fighting Ships," and care has been taken to secure this cosmopolitan nature in the rules. These have been revised and approved by Captain the Grand Duke Alexander Mihailovitch, of the Russian navy, Captain Prince Louis of Battenberg, and Captain May, of the English Navy, and Lieutenant Kawashima, of the Japanese navy.

Whoever would add another book to the already numerous lot dealing with birds should have something distinctive to offer. It is thought that the requirement has been met in a volume of "Bird Studies," by Mr. William Scott, which Messrs. Putnams are about to publish. He is an American, and this is an account of the land birds of the Eastern States of America. First, Mr. Scott while aiming at strict accuracy avoids all technical terms in his descriptions. Secondly, the illustrations have been obtained by photography, and have been specially prepared for the book.

Messrs. Chapman's list of new books promises rather an interesting volume under the title "Medical Works of the Fourteenth Century." Its contents are a transcript from four manuscripts contemporary with the works of Wiclif and Chaucer. Professor Henslow has made the translation, and there are notes and an introduction by Professor Skeat. The vulume contains an alphabetical list of upwards of seven hundred medical and other plants mentioned in works of the fourteenth century. Professor Henslow has compiled these and identified them with the equivalent names in Latin and modern English. The whole book affords a curious light upon the crude and quaint conceptions of the value of plants and drugs prevailing in the middle ages.

"John Strange Winter" recently finished a six-shilling novel, which Messrs. White will publish very soon. It has the title, "The Price of a Wife." Mrs. C. N. Williamson, who made rather a hit with "The Barn-Stormers," is to publish a couple of stories with Mr. Bowden. One is called "Lady Mary of the Dark House," the other "The House by the Lock."—Messrs. Pearson have nearly ready two more volumes in their series of Latterday Stories. Mr. Douglas Sladen writes of a hero named "Trincolox," while Mr. Fred Whishaw goes to the byways of Nihilism for the tale of "A Russian Vagabond."

Mr. William Strange has made and etched portrait of Mr. Henry Newbolt, the author of "Admirals All." It is being published by Mr. Elkin Mathews. Mr. Cunninghame Grahame has practically finished his book of travel in Morocco. It will not, however, be published until the early autumn. Canon Newbolt has nearly ready, with Messrs. Longmans, a book entitled "Priestly Ideals." Its contents are a course of practical lectures for the clergy, which were delivered in St. Paul's Cathedral. Students of the Labor question will be acquainted with Dr. Anton Menger's work on "The Right to the Produce of Labor." It has been translated, and is being published at once by Messrs. Macmillan, with an introduction by Professor Foxwell. Waliszawski's study of Marysienka, Queen of Poland, wife of Sobieski, will be ready in English, and in two volumes, towards the end of the summer. The translation is by Lady Mary Loyd. In July "Scribner," Captain Mahan will have an article dealing with Paul Jones, of the American Revolution, as a naval strategist. Mr. M. Southwell will issue in a few days a poetical satire, "Cockney Critics and Their Little Games," by Junius Secundus.

M. Alfred Bertrand, who accompanied in 1895 an expedition to the Upper Zambesi organised by Captain St. Hill Gibbons, of the 3rd Yorkshire Regiment, publishes an account of his journeyings in a handsome volume entitled "Au Pays Des Ba-Rotsi" (Hachette et Cie.). It is in the shape of a diary, and the author gives a minute account—too minute, in fact—of his personal experiences. It was surely not worth while to describe so well-known a trip as a journey to the Cape, more especially as M. Bertrand has absolutely nothing new to tell us on the subject. Here is an entry: "23rd March, 1895.—We embark at Southampton on board the Norham Castle (Castle line). Shortly after having passed the Solent we experience a rough sea: that of the Bay of Biscay, of unhappy reputation." After this there are some stars, and the narrative is not resumed until three days later, when, presumbly, the author had recovered from the effects of that unhappy sea. A good deal more follows in the same style until we get to dry land again, when we are entertained with a description of Capetown and the diamond mines of the Transvaal. M. Bertrand happened to be at Johannesburg at the time of the Jameson raid, and he narrates the events of that exciting period from day to day, without, however, adding to our knowledge of them. When he gets to more unfamiliar ground he becomes, of course, more interesting, although he does no more than record desultory observations and reflections. The illustrations, which are from photographs taken by the author, are very numerous, and certainly the most graphic part of the work.—"Black's Guide to Scotland," of which a thirteenth edition is just issued is one of a large number of thoroughly practical and trustworthy guides issued by Messrs. A. and C. Black. The beautifully clear coloured maps of Messrs. Bartholomew and Co. are of the utmost utility. New editions are also published of the Official Guides to the Midland and London and North Western Railways, profusely illustrated with views and folding maps (Cassell and Co.), as well as of Mr. John Miller's Tourist Guides to the "Land of Scott" and the "Land of Burns" (John Miller, Glasgow).

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AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.
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We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.
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The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."
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"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey.
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Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
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WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION
THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT a SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.
FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).
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There are many imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
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RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
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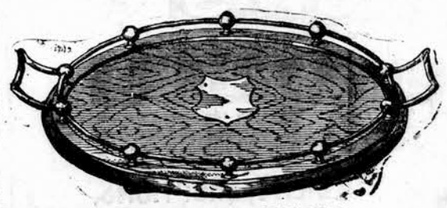

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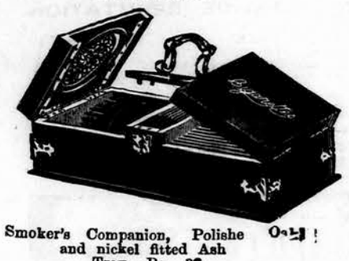

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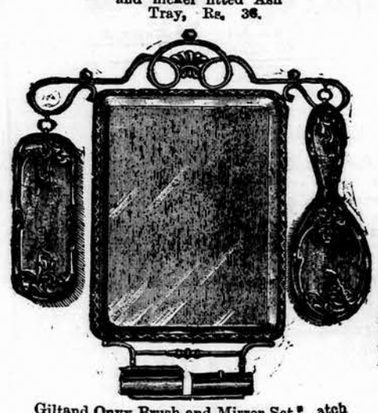
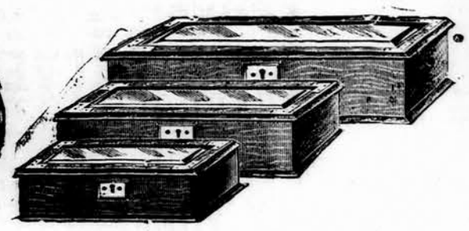


Gilt and Onyx Brush and Mirror Set, Watch and Match-Holder, Rs. 38.



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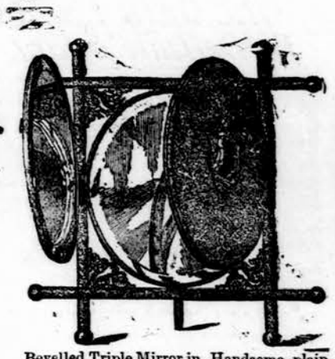

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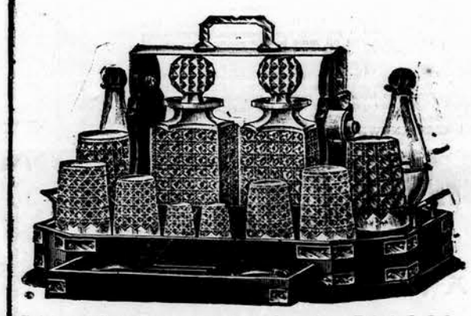
Bevelled Mirror, with Nickel Stand, Ebony and Nickel Cloth, and Hair Brushes. Rs 30.



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